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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 187

February 18, 1967

No. 4540

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A CONCISE survey of the most modern methods of medicine, providing pharmacists (as well as nurses, physiotherapists, dieticians and almoners) with a text-book of information on the treatment of diseases and the drugs used. Accepted methods are explained, and the medicaments mentioned include some of very recent introduction.

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11th Edition

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C & D **CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

Volume 187

FEBRUARY 18, 1967

No. 4540

N.H.S. Estimates for 1966-67

MORE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES

OVER £14 millions is needed for the National Health Service, according to the Supplementary Estimates 1966-67 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 22s.).

	ENGLAND AND WALES		SCOTLAND	
	£	£	£	£
Pharmacists:				
Cost of drugs and appliances	94,476,000	(93,121,000)	10,780,000	(10,449,500)
On-cost allowance	12,925,000	(12,741,000)	1,938,000	(1,880,000)
Dispensing and rota fees	28,889,000	(28,328,000)	2,800,000	(2,527,500)
Medical and dental practitioners	6,400,000	(6,200,000)	342,000†	(288,000)*
	142,690,000	(140,390,000)	15,860,000	15,145,000

† Includes £22,000 for health centres. * Includes £18,000 for health centres.

The amount needed for Pharmaceutical Services in England and Wales is £2,300,000, in Scotland £715,000. The Ministry states that the increases are due to a rise in the number of prescriptions. In England and Wales that increase has been partly offset by a reduction in the rate of oncost allowance payable to chemists since October 1, 1966. In Scotland the increase has been partly offset by a lower average cost per prescription. The details are given in the accompanying table (figures in parenthesis are the previous provisions). Altogether the Executive Councils in England and Wales required £4,537,000, of which the general medical services are responsible for £837,000 and general dental services for £970,000. The hospital services for England and Wales require £4,251,000, and the Ministry of Health £284,000, partly owing to the selective employment tax. The miscellaneous health and welfare services in England and Wales have an increased appropriation amounting to £269,000, including £19,000 more for welfare foods to meet an "increased demand for bottled juice." Under "miscellaneous payments" an additional £4,990 is wanted for "Prior-year payments to the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and increased payments to consultants for diagnosis of smallpox." The Scottish Home and Health Department requires £5,077,000, £138,000 of which is for Executive Council expenses, £346,000 for the general medical services and £453,000 for the general dental services.

Shopfitting Costs

10 PER CENT. RISE FORECAST

THE National Association of Shopfitters announces that when the present period of wage restraint comes to an end, the industry will face wage increases totalling about 9½ per cent.

They are likely to result in a 5 per cent. direct increase in costs, and similar increases can be expected in the costs of the many specialist subcontractors involved in the services relevant to shopfitting. Overall costs in the industry may well rise, therefore, by as much as 10 per cent. by the end of 1967.

New Eye-ointment Tubes

"FREE FROM PARTICLES" REPORT

TESTS on samples of eye ointment packed in plastic tubes have shown that the tubes are completely free from particles of any description, says the Birmingham city analyst (Mr. A. H. Coombes) in his report for the fourth

quarter of 1966. Four years ago collapsible metal tubes had often been found to contain tiny metal particles. Mr. Coombes also reports that, in the first series of four-monthly samplings of fourteen assorted foodstuffs on sale in Birmingham, no pesticide residue exceeding the recognised tolerance limits was found. The samplings were part of a national survey extending over two years.

British Standards

NEW AND REVISED SPECIFICATIONS

AMONG the recently issued British Standards is B.S. 2713 (price 3s.), a revised specification for 2-ethoxyethanol (ethylene glycol monoethyl ether). B.S. 4095: 1966 Method for Determination of Photographic Flash Guide Numbers (price 3s.) gives definitions and procedure for class M flash bulbs or electronic flash tubes concentrated by means of a reflector with a minimum angle of 25 degrees. B.S. 1882: 1966 Flexible Tubing for Medical Use (price 4s.) is a standard in metric units. B.S. 113 Packaging Code, Section 10: 1966, Metal Containers (price £1) has been revised, as has B.S. 1383: 1966, Photoelectric Exposure Meters (price 8s.). A number of amendment slips have been issued including PD 5941 amending B.S. 522: 1964 *ortho*-cresol, *meta*-cresol and *para*-cresol; PD 5944 amending B.S. 1831: 1965, Recommen-



FAREWELL PRESENT: Friends and former students of Emeritus Professor Hugh H. Campbell presented him with a silver salver on February 1 to mark his retirement from Heriot-Watt University. He is seen receiving the salver from Mr. J. B. Grosset (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council). Also in the group are, in the front row, Mr. A. Cowan, Mrs. Campbell, Miss D. I. L. Locker; at rear, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Grosset, Mr. J. H. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. M. M. McNeil.

ded Common Names of Pesticides. The British Standards Institution has initiated work on the revision of the following:—B.S. 2534 Cyclohexylamine, B.S. 1835 2-Ethylhexanol, B.S. 1940 Butanone, B.S. 1941 4-Methylpentan-2-one (methyl-*iso* butyl ketone), B.S. 1993 Butan-2-ol (*see* butyl alcohol) and B.S. 1834 *iso* Propyl acetate. The revised standards will define the requirements for the products of higher priority now available and will include a specific colour clause.

Emigrating Scientists

INSTITUTE'S ANSWER TO PROBLEM

A COMPREHENSIVE retrieval scheme for British scientists abroad is proposed by the Royal Institute of Chemistry in a letter to the Ministry of Technology Working Party on the Migration of Scientists. The proposal would extend the Institute's existing appointments register, which puts British chemists overseas in touch with potential employers in Britain. The framework of the operation would be to identify all British science graduates who are already in North America or who are about to go; to make contact with them and interest them in returning to employment in the United Kingdom by means of an active campaign, and to facilitate contact between the British graduate in North American universities or industry and potential employers in Britain. The Institute believes that such a scheme could be more effectively and economically run by the professional bodies than by a Government department or a commercial undertaking. The scheme would, however, require financial support from the Government.

PURCHASE TAX

More "Essential" Drugs exempted

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have issued the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Direction 1967 which temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of this Direction, which became operative on February 14 is to make the following additions and extensions to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order 1966 [proprietary product, where known is included in square bracket]:—

HEAD I

Sterilised aqueous fluids designed solely for irrigation in surgical procedures;

To the entries listed as substances prepared for use by injection, the following:—

Aqueous solutions of sorbitol, whether with or without L-arginine and L-arginine hydrochloride;

HEAD II

Bupivacaine, and salts thereof, whether or not mixed with adrenaline, and salts thereof;

Debrisoquine sulphate [Declinax];
Dihydrocodeine hydrogen tartrate mixed with acetylsalicylic acid;
Guanoclor sulphate [Vatensol];
Guanoxan sulphate [Endocar];

Agricultural Chemicals

APPROVED FUNGICIDES AND HERBICIDES

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom announce that the following additional products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme.—

Fungicides

BINAPACRYL WETTABLE POWDERS: Morocide (Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd.).

DINOCAP LIQUID FORMULATIONS: PBI liquid karathane (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.).

FENTIN HYDROXIDE WETTABLE POWDERS: Erithane (Baywood Chemicals, Ltd.).

FENTIN HYDROXIDE WITH MANEB. For control of potato blight, WETTABLE POWDERS: Fennite (Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.).

MEZINEB DITHIOCARBAMATE COMPOUND. For control of potato blight, WETTABLE POWDERS: Antracol (Baywood Chemicals, Ltd.).

Herbicides

BENAZOLIN WITH MCPB AND MCPA. A further mixture of benazolin has now been approved. It is a translocated weedkiller for post-emergence use in cereals, undersown cereals and direct sown seed seedling leys. Controls many broad leaved weeds susceptible to MCPB with MCPA but in addition chickweed and cleavers.

SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Ley-Cornox HN (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

LINURON WITH MONOLINURON. A translocated and soil acting weedkiller for pre-emergence use in potatoes for control of many annual weeds over a period of time, WETTABLE POWDERS: Potato weedkiller (Boots) (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

MCPA POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Angenol MCPA (Angenol, Ltd.).

PICLORAM WITH DICHLOROPROP. A translocated weedkiller for post-emergence use in cereals for control of many broad-leaved weeds especially black bindweed, redshank, knot-gross, spurrey, mayweeds, chickweed and cleavers. Owing to risk of damage from picloram residues, straw from treated crops should not be used as such or as compost or manure on crops grown under glass.

POTASSIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Tordon 350 (Dow Chemical Co. (U.K.), Ltd.).

Pesticides

SUGGESTED COMMON NAMES

COMMENTS on the following suggested common names for pesticides are invited by the British Standards Institution. They should be addressed to Mr. D. G. Berry, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

PROPOSED:

COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME
Anilazine	2, 4-dichloro-6-(2-chloroanilino)-1, 3, 5-triazine.
Chloranocryl	<i>N</i> -(3, 4-dichlorophenyl) methacrylamide.
Decafentin	decyltriphenylphosphonium bromochlorotriphenylstannate.
Dicrotophos	dimethyl 1 - dimethylcarbamoylprop - 1 - ene - 2 - yl phosphate. <i>cis</i> - 3 - (dimethoxyphosphinyloxy)- <i>NN</i> -dimethylcrotonamide.
Fentin chloride	triphenyltin chloride.
Milneb	3, 3 - ethylenebis (tetrahydro-4, 6-dimethyl-2H-1, 3, 5-thiadiazine-2-thione).
Pentanochlor	<i>N</i> -(3 - chloro - 4 - methylphenyl)-2-methylvaleramide.
Thiuron	<i>N</i> -(3 - chloro - 4 - methylphenyl)-2-methylpentanamide. 3 - methylphenyl - <i>NN</i> -dimethylthiurea.

Chemical Plants

NEW PROJECTS BEHIND SCHEDULE

SANCTIONING of new process plant projects in the chemical industry during the first half of 1966 was only about 60 per cent. of the rate at which new projects were being sanctioned in 1965. The amount of capital expenditure outstanding at July 1, 1966, was about £360 million, and the total expenditure in the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 together may be expected to amount to about £660 million, of which £180 million was spent in the first nine months of 1966. Those figures are given in the first report of the Process Plant Working Party set up under the aegis of the National Economic Development Council and were prepared by the Chemical Industry Association.

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in December 1966 was 192 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 5 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. The Board of Trade also gives the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers 153 (+ 4 per cent.)
Multiple retailers 247 (+ 7 per cent.)
Co-operative societies 176 (+ 2 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Sulphuric Acid

PRODUCTION AND SALES IN 1966

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by members of the National Sulphuric Acid Association during the year 1966 amounted to 3,118,135 tons calculated as 100 per cent. H₂SO₄. That was 8.7 per cent. below the equivalent 1965 production. Sales at 3,287,270 tons, were down by a little under 2 per cent.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

HELP ON COMPULSORY PURCHASE

HELP for chemists likely to be affected by slum clearance and redevelopment is now available from the office of the Ulster Chemists' Association, it was stated at the February monthly meeting of the Association's Executive Committee held in Belfast, recently. Mr. J. H. McKeague (principal, J. H. McKeague & Co.) who addressed a special meeting of the Association on October 25, 1966, on the problems arising during slum clearance and redevelopment has produced a 22-p. brochure on "Compulsory Purchase and Redevelopment." Copies had been made for study by members of the slum-clearance sub-committee, and a copy is available for loan to members. Members may, if they wish, make copies for themselves. At the same meeting, the committee authorised the president (Mr. T. I. O'Rourke) to finalise arrangements for the annual conference being held in October. Mr. W. J. Bolon was welcomed to the meeting as new representative of Ballymena Chemists' Association in place of Mr. H. Donaghey who had retired. Also present as guests were Mr. G. M. Armstrong, Carrickfergus, and Mr. W. J. Warnock, Lisburn.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE annual dinner and dance of the South Tipperary Chemists' Association in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland's Benevolent Fund is being held at Kilcoran Lodge hotel, Cahir, at 8 p.m. on April 5. Tickets (price £2 each) are available from Mr. A. J. Quirke, 53 O'Connell Street, Clonmel, co. Tipperary.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. L. Ungar, The Lodge, Beaconsfield Road, London, N.W.10, has been elected secretary of the pharmaceutical group of the Royal Society of Health.

"WOODWORM" is the title of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works advisory leaflet 42 (H.M. Stationery office, price fivepence).

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has revised advisory leaflet 226 Red Spider Mite in crops in the open (H. M. Stationery office, 4d.).

THE delusions and hallucinations suffered by schizophrenics are being described in "Things Fall Apart," a programme to be broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service on March 8.

THE Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, has published "Elements of Chemical Thermodynamics" (price 7s.) in its Monographs for Teachers series.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has appointed Louis de Soissons, Peacock, Hodges, Robertson & Fraser, Park Square Mews, Upper Harley Street, London, N.W.1, its architects for the Society's new headquarters building at Lambeth.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Chemists' Remuneration

My business has never, over the years, justified the installation of a computer, but if I had any connection with the department presided over by Sir Bruce Fraser (Comptroller and Auditor-General) I think I should insist upon having one, or at the least having access to it. The Civil Appropriation Accounts, Classes VI-XI, 1965-66, now the subject of report, seem to call for something a little more elaborate than a ready reckoner. The report deals, in part at least, with the remuneration of chemists under the National Health Service, and a reading of the details brings out the basic human principle that, both in England and Scotland, the customer, in the shape of a Government department, feels he is paying too much, while the purveyor of the goods and services is of the opinion that he is underpaid. I am not in a position to appraise the arguments, nor might it be considered quite proper on my part, for I am to some extent biased in favour of the chemists' representatives. I have long waged a war between self and better-self, in which I try to balance the situation between myself as a contractor and my other self as a tax-payer. Say not, as the poet said, that the struggle naught availeth, for after a bout of such internal wrestling I find it necessary to consult my physician. As a result, the contractor and the tax-payer are now engaged in a fresh struggle which snowballs with the passage of time. It does appear, however, from the report, that a fresh complicating factor in the calculations has reared its head, in the shape of selective employment tax, and that its effect cannot be ignored. That is as it should be and as we were informed some time ago. But how did the mathematical wizards, human or mechanical, arrive at an anticipated figure (for England and Wales, year ended March 1965) of £133,534,966? It was a pretty good guess — only £1,107,517 out. And since it was that much less than the anticipated figure there must have been rejoicing among the seers. But how did they arrive at the last three digits of their estimate?

Communication

At the February meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society further reference was made to the question of providing better lines of communication between the Council and its members. So far as the published reports of the Council meetings are concerned, no one could level an accusation of prolixity. Under pressure from Mr. W. M. Darling, the vice-president (Mr. A. Aldington) said (p. 126) that his committee would consider the matter and prepare a memorandum on the subject for the March meeting of Council. At last month's meeting a proposal was put forward by Mr. Myers to the effect that better understanding would be created by circulating abridged minutes to branch secretaries. There was considerable opposition to the proposal, and Mr. Myers withdrew the motion. Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (at the January meeting) said that, even if abridged minutes were sent to members, they would not realise the arguments that had led to decisions taken, and would not know the background. But Mr. Brocklehurst seems now to have a fuller appreciation of the frustrations produced by insufficient information, for he complained at this month's meeting of Council that the report of the annual meeting of heads of schools of pharmacy did not give a full indication of the discussion that had taken place, declaring that the matter of recruitment to pharmacy had been treated lightly. Without knowing the background, I am unable to comment.

Health Education

The address by Mr. W. Duffy, a health executive officer, to the Romford branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 131), offers material for thought and discussion. The pharmacist, in daily contact with the public, is frequently consulted on matters of health and hygiene, and it might be an advantage if systematic instruction, on the lines suggested by Mr. Duffy, could be incorporated in the course of training. Whether such training would be officially recognised in a tangible manner by a Government department is another matter.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Meeting of Executive Committee

THE N.P.U. Executive Committee met in London on January 25. From the chair Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst welcomed Mr. T. I. O'Rourke, Belfast, into membership of the Committee as representative of the interests of members in Northern Ireland of the Union and Ulster Chemists' Association in his capacity as U.C.A. president succeeding Mr. J. C. Wellwood.

Price Maintenance of Medicines

THE SECRETARY (Mr. J. Wright) recounted progress made in formulating the case in support of the maintenance of resale prices on medicines. A small working party was appointed to examine how the N.P.U. case would be presented in relation to the submissions of other interested bodies, and arrangements were made for the Union to be represented at a further meeting during the following week.

Drug Treatment Centres

The Committee examined proposals from the Ministry of Health about arrangements for dispensing Dangerous Drugs in areas served by the proposed new treatment centres. Implementing the report of the Brain Committee would mean that prescriptions for addicts would be issued only by named medical practitioners working at special centres. Implicit in the arrangement was the need to define the pharmacies at which the prescription would be dispensed, since the prescription would be sent direct from the centre to the pharmacy. In effect it would mean that two or more pharmacies would be selected in each area covered by a centre and the patient would choose from them which pharmacy he would attend for supplies. Mr. C. H. Smith reported that a similar scheme operating voluntarily in Birmingham had been accepted by both medical and pharmaceutical professions. It was resolved to support the proposals subject to the making of suitable arrangements for any additional work involved in dispensing the special prescriptions.

Estimates of the annual cost to members of payments made under the selective employment tax were reported to be under study at Mallinson House.

Further discussions with the Pharmaceutical Society and the Home Office would be held about the proposals involving ephedrine.

It was decided to call for a meeting with Yardley of London, Ltd., to discuss the closing of accounts, about which members and secretaries had sent in letters.

Metric Packs

It was agreed to inform the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry that it was felt to be in the best interest of N.P.U. members that the change-over to metric sizes for liquid prescription medicines in 1968/69 should be paralleled in over-the-counter medicines, for it was desirable to avoid duplication of stocks of certain packed goods used for dispensing purposes through partial retention of the imperial system.

Marketing

Mr. W. Talvan-Rees (chairman of the Marketing Policy Panel) announced plans, which were approved, for the introduction of a new N.P.U. symbol. Final choice, he said, had been in favour of a redesign of the established green carboy symbol. Tests in which panels of shoppers from different parts of the country had participated had indicated the depth of feeling and degree of recognition associated with the existing N.P.U. symbol. The new symbol was versatile and would be suited for use on packs, in advertisements and for office use. National distribution of a redesigned door-sticker would commence shortly.

New-formula, new-pack Lanalem hair spray was being launched (see p. 153) and plans for four further new products were agreed. Two Nu-Fresh aerosols (fly killer and air freshener) were being given a new look and would be presented in a special counter display unit made to members' own specifications. Details of new prescription bags (see p. 152) were approved. Bulk purchasing arrangements had made possible attractive prices. Sales of the 1967 Nu-flasks, in particular the new 36 oz. size, were well up to expectation and steps were being taken to increase production. Plans for hot-water bottles for 1967-68 were completed.

From a questionnaire sent out to the 650 members of the Marketing Policy Panel in November 1966 much valuable information had been gained, particularly about surgical dressing trends, and it was being analysed.

Publications

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST, in presenting the minutes of the publications committee, said that further steps had been taken towards publication of a brochure designed to attract pharmacy students to general practice pharmacy.

TELEVISION-ADVERTISED MEDICINES

"Lancet" criticises lack of advice by pharmacists

"DESPITE the Pharmaceutical Society's advice, only a few pharmacists try to ensure that customers understand the warnings printed on some proprietary medicines," says an annotation in the *Lancet* (February 11). The article expresses concern about some commercial television advertisements which, it says, seem to be "inviting trouble."

"Several preparations advertised on television contain phenacetin. It is one thing to permit unrestricted sale of this drug (and that has been criticised): it is another to exhort people to buy it. Two preparations which contain phenacetin are Yeast-Vite and Cephos. (The phenacetin in Phenisc is, we understand, being replaced by salicylamide; and both formulas were to be bought in London during the past week.) Yeast-Vite, which has a relatively large dose of phenacetin (162 mgm. in each tablet), is probably the most worrying, because it is advertised as 'invaluable to those feeling tired and tense' and because the name suggests that it is a food supplement to



The Union's new symbol: Two versions.

Members had signified approval of steps taken in the office to recommend tested items of business equipment at favourable rates. Further items would be tested and the conversion of tills to the decimal system was being examined. It was hoped shortly to meet requests for printed badges for use by staff in members' pharmacies.

The first in the 1967 series of staff training conferences at Leicester, Prestatyn and Belfast had been well supported by bookings. The City and Guilds Institute had shown itself ready to investigate the possibility of setting up examinations and defining a syllabus for assistants, and the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board had received a number of inquiries from technical colleges for details of any course the Board set up. Mr. E. J. Downing (secretary of the Board) had accepted an invitation to join a working party set up by the training sub-committee, National Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades (Little Neddy) to consider the problems of training in small shops.

MR. C. H. SMITH (chairman, Local Organisations Committee) presented final arrangements for a special area meeting to be held in Malvern on May 14.

be taken regularly for indefinite periods. None of the commercials warn the viewer against abuse of these preparations." Any warning is said to be in small print, which would probably escape the notice of most patients. "This point applies equally to some oral decongestant preparations, such as Contac 400, which contain beladonna or a similar drug and a vasoconstrictor. The advertisement mentions 'rapid and lasting relief of nasal congestion,' but warnings that the preparation should not be taken by persons with high blood-pressure or glaucoma appear only on the packet."

Another point the *Lancet* made is that the Independent Television Authority's advertising advisory committee might look into the recommendation of Alka-Seltzer for the treatment of indigestion, despite the fact that the product contains aspirin. The paper raises objections to the advertising of iron-containing preparations for anaemia (they may "confuse haematological diagnosis") and vitamin supplements.

Call to Council to Ban Chemists' Advertising

LIVERPOOL BRANCH SENDS FORWARD A RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION calling on the Pharmaceutical Society to ban advertising by any pharmacist or corporate body was adopted by the Society's Liverpool Branch at a meeting held on January 24. In effect the motion called for the deletion from the Council's motion on advertising (defeated at the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 19, 1966 (*C. & D.* May 15, 1966, pp. 410, 539)), of subparagraph (g), which proposes to permit "advertisements in the Press or other approved media for perfumes, cosmetics, toilet requisites, photographic services, material and apparatus and other goods approved by the Council, provided no restricted titles are used." The meeting was attended by Mr. R. Dickinson (a member of Council), Mr. W. G. Fowler presided. "How are those proposals going to affect the independent pharmacist as against the multiples?" asked a member.

MR. DICKINSON replied that they would affect the private pharmacists and the multiples in exactly the same way. The view of the National Pharmaceutical Union was that the advertising of cosmetics and photographic goods should be allowed, with restricted titles. The Council was legislating for the future. The fact that the name of one well known multiple was synonymous with chemists, so far as the present generation was concerned, would not be the case in the future. MRS. E. J. M. LEIGH (a member of Council) considered that to allow advertising of cosmetics and photographic goods without the use of restricted titles would be to the advantage of the small retail pharmacist as against the multiple. Advertising must be only part of a bigger plan, said MR. CLITHEROW (secretary). What pharmacists had to try to decide was whether they wanted to be professional or go commercial.

Pace of Progress to Professionalism

How far was the Society's Council going to force pharmacists into professionalism? "We are moving in the direction of professionalism without moving too quickly," replied Mr. Dickinson. Subparagraph (g) was a compromise that would allow pharmacists to advertise products they sold by retail. The effect on pharmacy in Britain if she entered the European Common Market was not known. The sooner pharmacists could get into line before that eventuality the easier the step would be. Replying to MRS. D. H. EVANS, MR. DICKINSON said there was no provision in the proposed rules for the introduction of a sign for use by all pharmacists. The Council had been unable to agree on that subject and would like to see it brought up again. MR. A. L. SAUL made a stand for having no advertising whatever. "If we are a professional body we must take our stand with other professions. If we are in business as pharmacists we should not advertise otherwise than on the premises in which we operate." MR. CLITHEROW pleaded against making a

decision. Although professionalism would be the ideal, he thought that at present there was too much dependence upon commercialism. "Until we get the guineas for dispensing we must rely on commercialism. The proposal of the Society is a satisfying compromise." Mr. Saul's resolution for the ban on all advertising was carried, an amendment for advertising to be allowed with restricted titles receiving no support. Proposing a vote of thanks to Mr.

Dickinson, MR. H. W. COTTLE suggested that the Society or the N.P.U. should promote some form of national advertising for pharmacy in general.

Public-relations Hopes

MR. DICKINSON pointed out that the Society had appointed a public-relations committee to put forward to the public what pharmacy had to offer. It was hoped that that move would result in more information reaching members.

STRATHCLYDE UNIVERSITY PRIZE-GIVING

Content of new courses outlined

ONCE again PROFESSOR J. B. STENLAKE (head of pharmacy department, Strathclyde University) was able to report, at the department's recent annual prize-giving, a year of considerable activity. In September 1966, Dr. W. C. Bowman took up office in the chair of experimental pharmacology, bringing with him strongly developed research studies in the rôle of the sympathetic nervous system in skeletal muscle function; spontaneous myogenic activity; and drugs interrupting transmission at cholinergic neuro-effector junctions, to strengthen the University's research school in pharmacology. Earlier (in January) Professor Elworthy took over the chair of pharmaceutical technology.

The regulations for the University's new B.Sc. degree with honours in pharmacy gained formal approval of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for purposes of registration under the Pharmacy Act, 1954. Other posts created during the year have brought the department's establishment to thirty-six, and further appointments are expected. Lectureships have been accorded to Dr. D. Ganderton and Mr. H. E. C. Worthington in pharmaceutical technology; to Drs. R. T. Parfitt and A. T. Florence in pharmaceutical chemistry; to Dr. J. R. Parratt in pharmacology, and to Dr. B. Caddy in forensic science, while Mr. W. R. Kirk has become an assistant lecturer in pharmacognosy.

The new degree, said Professor Stenlake, would be awarded with honours in general and special divisions. In the first two years a common curriculum was followed, the main divergence coming in the final year. Pharmaceutical studies, which commence in the second year, are oriented further towards the sciences rather than towards technology. Emphasis is placed on the physiological basis of pharmacology, and pharmaceutical chemistry is channelled towards the study of mechanisms of chemical and physical interaction of drugs with biological systems. Mathematics is included in second year of the course, and a short course on microbiology prepares for later studies in pharmaceuticals.

All students continue their studies of pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceutical technology into the final year. Those proceeding to a degree in the general division take courses in pharmaceutical legislation, pharmacology,

and the principles of business administration. Specialised courses in any recognised pharmaceutical subject lead to a degree with honours in the special division. First graduates will emerge in the summer of 1968.

In the current year twenty full-time students are taking courses for research degrees and eight for the M.Sc. degrees in pharmaceutical analysis and forensic science the latter "an exciting new venture" that stems from the enterprise of Dr. Fish, who developed the course from long established services rendered to the Glasgow police laboratories. First of its kind in the United Kingdom, the course provides a training for careers in forensic science.

Prize-winners

Mr. J. C. Hanbury presented the prizes as follows:—BOOTS, LTD. PRIZES, W. D. C. Wilson (forensic pharmacy); Cecilia A. Brown (dispensing). JAMES TAYLOR PRIZES, *First Year*, Kathleen E. Burns; *Second Year*, Shona M. E. Ulph (physiology); Muriel H. Williamson (pharmaceutical chemistry); *Third Year*, D. N. Duff (pharmacology); A. Selkirk (pharmaceutical chemistry); A. J. McLaughlin (pharmacognosy); *Final Year*, J. L. Gordon. EVANS MEDICAL, LTD. PRIZE, *Third Year*, Elizabeth Morrison (pharmaceutical technology). KINNIMONT PRIZE, *Third Year*, J. Gillespie (most distinguished student). ANTHONY McMILLAN MEMORIAL MEDAL, *Final Year*, J. L. Gordon (most distinguished student). T. & H. SMITH, LTD. PRIZE, *Final Year*, Margaret F. Trott (pharmaceutical chemistry). PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW, AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH PRIZE, *Final Year*, Jane P. Mylet (pharmaceutical technology). MACARTHYS, LTD. PRIZE, P. D. Soman. PFIZER, LTD., RESEARCH PRIZE, Mary Barnes.

BRANCH EVENTS

NORTHAMPTON

Mountaineer Surgeon

THE Branch chairman (Mr. J. G. Armitage) presided at the annual informal dinner of Northampton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 6. The dinner was attended by eighty members and friends. Guests of honour for the evening were Mr. D. G. Lambley (a consultant surgeon) and Mrs. Lambley. Mr. Lambley gave a lively illustrated commentary on expeditions in the Swiss Alps.

IN PARLIAMENT

By A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHEN MR. JOHN HALL asked the Home Secretary on February 9 if he would reconsider the banning of the sale of antihistamine drugs except by doctors' prescription since it would affect preparations widely used to prevent air, sea and car sickness, MR. ROY JENKINS (Home Secretary) said that the Poisons Board, which had recommended the further control, had been invited to consider representations against the proposal at its next meeting.

Chemical Industry Balance of Trade

MR. R. W. ELLIOTT asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would take action to assist the chemical industry to redress its adverse balance of trade. MR. G. DARLING (Minister of State) in a written answer on February 8, said that the balance of trade in chemicals was substantially in the United Kingdom industry's favour. Measures already introduced by the Government to encourage and assist exporters were available to chemical firms.

Infant Milk Foods

Answering MR. HAROLD WALKER on February 8, MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President of the Board of Trade) referring to the Monopolies Commission's report on the supply of infant milk foods (see *C. & D.*, February 11, p. 122) said he was inviting the parties concerned to discuss the Commission's recommendations with his department.

Cost of N.H.S. Drugs

MR. P. L. HAWKINS asked the Minister of Health on February 10 about the average cost of drugs prescribed per person on the prescribing list of general medical practitioners for 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said: The estimated average total costs per person were:—1963 41s. 6d.; 1964 45s. 3d.; 1965 55s. 2d.; 1966 (provisional) 60s."

Those figures were slightly inflated because it was not possible to exclude the cost of prescriptions dispensed by chemists for patients other than those on prescribing lists.

Consumer Affairs

THE PRIME MINISTER (MR. HAROLD WILSON) rejected a recommendation by MR. GWILYM ROBERTS on February 7 to set up a Ministry of Consumer Affairs for assisting both retailers and consumers.

Shortage of Hospital Pharmacists

MR. WALLACE referred to the shortage of pharmacists when he asked on February 13, what steps the Minister of Health was taking to ensure that routine checks of drug cupboards in hospitals were carried out. MR. SNOW pointed out it was the responsibility of hospital authorities to make suitable arrangements whereupon Mr. Wallace retorted "That is all very well, but unfortunately hospitals are facing a great strain in ensuring adequate checks of drugs, which checks are vitally important to the question of staleness, which may mean that the drugs are dan-

gerous to use. Furthermore, the shortage of staff imposes a strain on pharmacists trying to cope with the situation. MR. SNOW: "We recognise this difficulty. With regard to poisons, there is a statutory requirement to have these inspected at quarterly intervals by pharmacists or other persons appointed by the governing body. With regard to non-poisons, the Aitkin Committee recommended in 1958 that hospitals should arrange for quarterly inspections also to be carried out by pharmacists."

MR. G. D. WALLACE then asked the Minister of Health what steps were being taken to remedy the general shortage of pharmacists throughout the country particularly within the National Health Service. MR. JULIAN SNOW (Parliamentary Secretary): "We have no evidence that there is any overall shortage of registered pharmacists although there are local shortages in particular areas. The Minister is studying a report he has received recently from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on a survey analysing the numbers and occupational distribution of registered pharmaceutical chemists." MR. WALLACE: "But would you not agree that if there were an extreme shortage in some areas and there were enough, or perhaps even a surplus in other areas, some measures should be taken to transfer pharmacists to hospitals to meet emergencies. MR. SNOW: "I think we should have to consider what powers are available on the direction of pharmacists, which I do not think exist, but in any event there has been some improvement in recruitment since the salaries were raised last year by quite a substantial amount. There has been some improvement in recruiting."

MR. H. E. GURDEN: "What you say conflicts with what the pharmacists say, that 170 vacancies were advertised in the January pharmaceutical journals."

MR. BRAINE: "Can you say what improvement there has been and can you give any indication why there is this shortage in an essential grade?"

MR. SNOW said he thought that would come out in the report on the distribution of pharmacists. The improvement was relatively small — something over forty during the last year.

Availability of Sterile Solutions

MR. GURDEN wanted to know if the Minister of Health was satisfied that there were adequate stocks of essential drugs and sterile solutions for operations to be undertaken, without inconvenience and delay, in Birmingham. MR. SNOW said there was no shortage except of certain intravenous injection solutions. Steps had been taken to ensure that urgent operations would not be delayed. MR. GURDEN pointed out that "Cuxson Gerrard, a company near Birmingham had closed one of its plants which manufactured these vital and essential fluids" furthermore the Minister had admitted "to the shortage of one-third of pharmacists in Bir-

mingham, and therefore the position is getting worse." He wanted to know what was to be done to meet the situation. MR. SNOW agreed that production difficulties had reduced supplies of saline, dextrose 5 per cent. and dextrose-saline solutions from commercial sources. The hospital authorities in Birmingham were taking energetic steps to economise on existing sources, and rationalisation arrangements had been made by hospital management committees.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

SCOTT & BOWNE LTD.—Final dividend 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. (same) for year to June 30, 1966. Group net profit, £221,882 (£128,216) after tax £142,091 (£118,688).

G. D. SEARLE & CO., Chicago, U.S.A.—The company have acquired a majority interest in Continental Farmaceutica, S.A., Madrid, Spain. Management of the Spanish company will come under the direction of G. D. Searle & Co. Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION.—Sales reached the all-time record of \$2,224m. or £794.3 in 1966, with net profit at the record figure £82.5m. The sales figures were 8 per cent. up on 1965 and the net profit up 2 per cent.

YARDLEY & CO., LTD.—The board has decided to oppose the revised offer made by British-American Tobacco Ltd. (see *C. & D.*, February 4, p.104). Two directors favour accepting the bid, but their share holdings are reported to be relatively small.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.—Negotiations have been concluded with Hélène Curtis, Industries, U.S.A., for the Group to buy from the American company the British Studio Girl which makes and sells direct to the public a range of cosmetic goods. The purchase price of the company which started selling from a base in Southampton two years ago is under £½ million according to Mr. H. Lazell (chairman, Beecham Group, Ltd.).

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.—Earning in 1966 were \$94.4m. or \$2.13 per share, compared to \$93.1m. or \$2.11 per share in 1965, adjusted for the two-for-one stock split in April 1966. Sales of \$952,575,000 in 1966 marked a 10 per cent. increase over 1965. Mr. J. Allegaert said on February 8 that agricultural sales increased 18 per cent. compared to 1965. Building and consumer product sales were 15 per cent. higher, "with notable progress being made in the sales of Breck hair preparations." World-wide chemical sales "continued their steady growth with an increase of approximately 11 per cent." He added that "although total medical sales were slightly higher than in 1965, sales of broad-spectrum antibiotics were down."

BUSINESS CHANGES

LAVINO (MACHINERY), LTD., is the new name adopted by Lavino (London), Ltd., Garrard House, 31 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

CAMPBELL CHEMISTS, LTD., have closed down their pharmacy at 111 Albany Street, London, N.W.1, because of property redevelopment.

DAVID SAMES, LTD., are opening the Golden Cross Pharmacy at 10 Golden Cross Parade, Ashingdon Road, Rochford, Essex, during the first week in March.

MRS. D. F. WALLACE, M.P.S., has acquired the pharmacy of Mr. V. J. Hodgkison, Green Lane, Chinley, Ches. Mr. Hodgkison is giving up the business after twenty-two years because of his wife's health.

MR. F. HANSON, M.P.S., has purchased the pharmacy of F. Cherry & Thurmott, Ltd., 65 High Street, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. Taking over on February 20 he will trade under the name "Cherrys". From the same date **F. CHERRY & THURMOTT, LTD.**, will operate only from 77 Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Appointments

POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have appointed Mr. D. Firmin as their sales representative for sunglasses in Central London.

CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., LTD. (part of the Albright & Wilson group), have appointed Mr. B. A. Richards to the newly-created post of general manager.

THERMOS, LTD., Brentwood, Essex, have appointed Mr. J. L. Lewis sales manager responsible for the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. Mr. Lewis was previously field sales manager of the company and is well known as a footballer, with a record of forty-nine caps as an England Amateur including being selected for three Olympic Games.

PERSONALITIES

MR. A. E. MORRIS (senior representative, R. Summer & Co., Ltd., Liverpool) has retired after nearly fifty-five years' service with the company. Mr. Morris, who commenced his business life as office boy with Messrs. Summer in 1912, has been "on the road" over forty years, covering Liverpool, Wirral, Wallasey, and the Isle of Man.

MR. L. A. BAILEY, F.P.S., F.I.B.S.T. (managing director, Ethicon, Ltd., Edinburgh), was invested as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland on the occasion of the College's charter day dinner held in Dublin on February 11. In his service to surgery Mr. Bailey has been



closely associated with the progress of the Royal Colleges of Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology and with the peaceful development of the uses of atomic energy. Under his leadership Ethicon, Ltd., introduced the first commercial cobalt 60 unit in the world

specifically designed for the sterilisation of surgical sutures and ligatures by gamma irradiation.

OVERSEAS VISITS

A DELEGATION from the Royal Society is visiting Bulgaria, February 17-23, at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation will consist of Professor H. W. Thompson, Dr. R. D. Keynes and Dr. D. C. Martin. The purpose of the visit is to sign a direct agreement for scientific collaboration between the Society and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—Suddenly on February 8, Mr. John Allen, M.P.S., 11 Stretton Court, Parkstone, Dorset, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Allen qualified in 1920.

ARNOLD.—On December 9, 1966, Miss Agnes Forrester Arnold, M.P.S., 56 Brooke Road East, Waterloo, Liverpool, 22. Miss Arnold qualified in 1923.

BAIRD.—On January 31, Mr. Alexander Baird, M.P.S., 36 Wallsend Road, Balkwell, North Shields, Northumberland. Mr. Baird qualified in 1942.

BIRCH.—On January 29, Mr. Claude Birch, M.P.S., of 6 Hinckley Road, Leicester. Mr. Birch qualified in 1909.

DOVERCOURT.—On February 12, Lady Eva Gertrude Dovercourt, widow of the first Baron Dovercourt (formerly Sir Joseph Stanley Holmes, a former chairman of the Beecham Group, Ltd.).

FIELD.—On February 4, Mr. Albert John Victor Field, M.P.S., 62 Portland Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.25. Mr. Field qualified in 1927.

FIRMIN.—On February 10, Mr. Percy Judge Firmin, Ashstead, Surrey, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Firmin was at one time managing director of Oxo, Ltd.

HINDLEY.—On January 14, Mr. John Percival Hindley, M.P.S., 59 Market Street, Earlestown, Lancs. Mr. Hindley qualified in 1925.

JOHNSON.—On January 14, Mr. Claude Rowland Fryer Johnson, M.P.S., 3 The Oval, Pelham Park Estate, Scartho, Grimsby, Lincs. Mr. Johnson qualified in 1920.

KAY.—On January 25, Mr. Donald Kay, M.P.S., of The Square, Blockley, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos. Mr. Kay qualified in 1929.

ROBINSON.—Recently Mr. Harry Keightley Robinson, M.P.S., 53 Mill Hey, Haworth, Keighley, Yorks. Mr. Robinson qualified in 1931.

RULE.—On January 31, Mr. George Godfrey Rule, M.P.S., 152 Southampton Road, Paulsgrove, Cosham, Hants. Mr. Rule qualified in 1913.

SCHOLL.—On February 13, Mr. Frank J. Scholl, managing director and founder of the Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in England.

SMITH.—On February 4, Mr. Roderick Smith, M.P.S., 32 James Street, Stornoway, aged ninety-six. Mr. Smith qualified in 1898 and, after a

period in Liverpool and the Isle of Man, returned to his native Stornoway.

Mr. J. MacDonald writes: Mr. Smith in his younger days was a frequent attendee at British Pharmaceutical Conference meetings but was predeceased by many of his friends and contemporaries of those days. He devoted much of his life to public service in his home town and island. His active life as a public figure covered half a century, and in that time he served as provost on two occasions. In 1961, in recognition of his services to his community he was made a freeman of the borough of Stornoway. In good health until the week of his death, his passing breaks a link with pharmacy and public administration, which are the poorer for his passing.

Mr. J. Anderson Stewart writes: The death of Mr. Roderick Smith removes a pharmaceutical figure who has been well known in the North-west of Scotland for close on seventy years. I recall that, forty years ago, a season's work with him at Stornoway was regarded as one of the plums for the recently qualified or "improver" whose eyes were not turned to the South. Then he was known as "the Provost," and over the years, as a perfervid Lewis man, his work for his native island was boundless. In addition to his long service on the Ross and Cromarty County Council, during a period when neither subsistence nor travelling allowances were payable, he was a member of the Lewis Hospital Committee before the National Health Service, and was one of the early members of the Stornoway Trust and Pier Harbour Commission. In recognition of his many services he was the first member of the town's Council to become a Freeman, and he was closely associated with the late Lord Leverhulme when Stornoway was developing as a fishing port. In the twenties he was a staunch prohibitionist, and was largely responsible for the town becoming a "dry" area for six years. Smith came from a long line of sailors, his father being one of the many master mariners born on the island, and he carried their tradition of rugged independence into every aspect of life. The funeral took place on February 7, when all the shops in the town were closed for two hours as a mark of respect to his memory.

TURPIN.—On February 1 Mr. E. A. Turpin, aged sixty-three, buyer for R. A. Cripps & Son, Ltd., 45 Franklin Road, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. On March 19 Mr. Turpin would have completed fifty years' service with the company.

WHITE.—Recently, Mr. John White, F.P.S., 199 Armley Ridge Road, Leeds, 12, aged sixty-five. Mr. White qualified in 1925 and in December 1966 (see *C. & D.*, December 10, 1966, p. 570) was elected a Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society for distinction in the practice of hospital pharmacy. At St. James's Hospital, Leeds, in 1950, Mr. White helped to introduce a service for providing sterile syringes at ward level, a forerunner of the central sterile supply service in modern hospitals. Mr. White leaves a widow and two daughters.

TRADE NOTES

Carton Replaces Tin.—Cow & Gate, Ltd., Guildford, Surrey, announce that in future their 20-oz. tin of humanised milk food is discontinued in favour of a 16-oz. carton.

Now Tax-free.—Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, announce that their product Neo-Medrone acne lotion is not now chargeable with purchase tax.

Deliveries Despite Fire.—Though the cause of a recent fire at the Northfleet, Kent, mill of Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., has not been established, hold-up of production was minimal. The warehouse, in which there were reasonable stocks, was not affected.

"Safety" Dry Cleaner.—Thawpit Ltd., 27 Sunbeam Road, London, N.W.10, draw attention to the composition of Thawpit, which no longer contains carbon tetrachloride. The formula was changed in 1965, and it now contains Genklene, an I.C.I. solvent.

Better Quantity Terms.—Owing to rising costs of carriage and invoicing Hodges & Moss, Ltd., Harlescott Lane, Shrewsbury, are anxious to encourage the placing of larger orders for their veterinary products and are accordingly offering attractive quantity terms.

Change of Formula.—Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, state that Biskoids without vitamins became available on February 6, on which date Biskoids of the old formula were discontinued. The new Biskoids are packed in containers of 100, 200 and 500.

Colour Chart.—A new colour chart produced by Eylure, Ltd., 60 Bridge Road East, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, gives the shades of all the Eylure eye make-up products (Liqua-liner creamy eye make-up, Shadoliner smooth cake eyeliner, Shadostick creamy stick eye shadow, Shadomatte powder shadow and Eylight, "three sparkling overshadows").

Prescription Bags—With Symbol.—Feature of a new N.P.U. series of prescription bags in heavy bleached kraft paper available from Maw's Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Aldersgate Works, Barnet, Herts., is that they bear the National Pharmaceutical Union's new symbol (see p. 148) and "Medicines with care" and "Keep all medi-

cines out of the reach of children" slogans in pestle and mortar illustration. The bags are in three sizes.

Capsule Colours Changed.—Cox-Continental, Ltd., Church Road, Hove 3, Sussex, announce that, to avoid confusion between their new product Oxatets capsules (oxytetracycline hydrochloride B.P.) and the Beecham Research Laboratories' product Penbritin (ampicillin capsules, B.P.) Oxatets capsules are in future being coloured maroon and blue. As before they will also be identifiable by the mark "Cotab 0/93" on each capsule.

Change of Distributor.—Thomas Christy & Co., Ltd., Aldershot, Hants, have taken over the distribution of Fiona *de-luxe* eye lashes, which are be-



ing advertised in cinemas in the London television area and on Radio London from March 6.

Available in Eire.—As the result of a change in distribution the antibiotic Colimycine is now available in Eire in British packs under the name of Colomycin, through P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd., 16 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, 1, agents for Pharmax, Ltd., Thames Road, Crayford, Kent. In addition to

injections of the antibiotic for the treatment of urinary and other systemic infections, and tablets for gastrointestinal infections and bowel preparation prior to surgery, there is also a syrup available for paediatric use.

Change of Size.—Complying with the recommendation in the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the British National Formulary that a teaspoonful should be standardised as 5 mls, Melleril syrup, manufacturers of which are Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, now contains 25 mgm. per 5 mls (instead of per 4 mls as previously). Dilution instructions for Melleril concentrate have been altered to make it clear that 5 mls of concentrate diluted to 150 mls produces a Melleril syrup containing 25 mgm. in 5 mls; dosage instructions included with the pack have also been appropriately altered.

Competitions

"Golden Bathrooms."—Winners in a Radox "golden bathroom" competition organised recently by Nicholas Products, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks., were Mrs. Butlin of Golden Hill, Byfield, Warwicks and Mrs. E. J. Marler, 34 The Crescent, Slough, Bucks.

Bonus offers

CARE LABORATORIES, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, Sombrero sun-tan products. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till April 29.

CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD., Kersale Vale, Manchester. Lanalem hair spray (an N.P.U. product). Twelve invoiced as eleven.

SMITH & NEPHEW TOILETRIES DIVISION, Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Voodoo shampoo. Invoiced at 4s. 3d. per doz. against normal trade price of 6s. per doz., plus tax.

Premium Offers

BRONCO, LTD., Atlas Works, Berkshire Road, London, E.9. Dixcel soft-tissue toilet rolls. Four flower collections (begonias, dahlias, gladioli and one "surprise") at a saving of 6s. on each collection.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

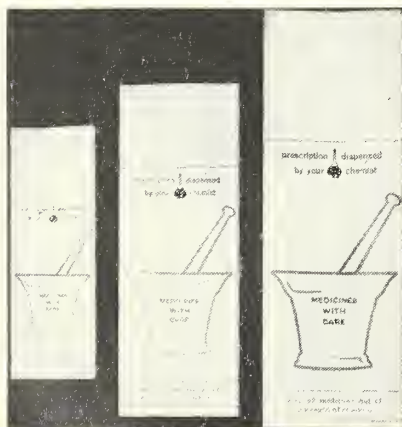
British Consultants Retained.—Cyanamid International, Inc., have retained PA Management Consultants, Ltd., to review the organisation and activities of the U.K. subsidiary, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., and its relationships with the parent company in the U.S.

Chosen as "Mermaid."—In a contest arranged by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, to find the ideal girl to appear as a Mermaid in national publicity for Clearface, the winner was a twenty-two-year-old Finnish girl, Irma Carlson, who has already been appearing as a mermaid at trade presentations throughout the country.

Fifty Years With the Company.—More than 100 employees of Morny, Ltd., gathered at a farewell party to celebrate the retirement after fifty years of Miss D. Littlejohns, who for many years was in charge of the company's soap finishing and powder de-

partments and later became female supervisor. Mr. D. N. C. Steedman, (managing director), presented Miss Littlejohns with a bouquet and a silver tea-service, the tray of which was inscribed "For outstanding achievement and for fifty years of loyal service."

Sponsored Golf Tournament.—Fifty well known professional players, partnered by leading lady golfers, are taking part in the Cabochard golf tournament, a mixed foursome, sponsored by Buser & Co., Ltd., 12 Grafton Street, London, W.1. The tournament is over twenty-seven holes, and is being held at the Mid-Kent golf club, Gravesend, Kent, on April 4. Prizes valued at £350 are being supplemented by a £1,000 hole-in-one prize, for the professional players at a specified short hole. Every professional player will receive from the sponsor a bottle of the new *Gres pour Hommes* toilet water and every lady player will be presented with a bottle of *Cabochard*.



NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Penicillin-V Granules.—Macarthy's, Ltd., Chesham Close, Romford, Essex, announce that, in addition to their range of penicillin-V tablets, they have introduced "granules for penicillin-V mixture." Two strengths are available, each supplied with a British Standards 5-mil spoon. The 62.5 mgm./5 mil mix-

ture conforms with the requirements of the British National Formulary for mixture of phenoxymethylpenicillin, and there is also a 125 mgm./5 mil strength. Supplies are available from any of the Macarthy depôts and further information is available on request. Messrs. Macarthy state that, where a prescription does not specify an alternative branded product, the two mixtures may be dispensed for mixture, syrup, elixir, etc., of comparable strength.

Aerosol Mouth Spray.—A new product Si-Ko aerosol mouth spray in a canister sufficient for 300 sprays, twelve to a display carton, is shortly going into distribution by Sangers, Ltd., Shuttleworth Road, Goldington, Bedford. The product has been advertised to dental surgeons, who are understood to have shown exceptional interest in property claimed for it of combating tartar.

A Soap Exclusive to Chemists.—"Continental Cadum" is a new soap produced for sale by chemists only. The soap is claimed "new all through". It has a gay, continental wrapping, individual continental perfume (created in France) and a good margin to the stockist. The pack is a colourful carton that unfolds for instant counter display. There are two sizes, 3-oz. and 5-oz. Makers are Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Skin Protection Against Sun.—Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, are launching a new product Endocil Sun-care claimed to combat the ageing effects of the sun. Endocil Sun-care is "a completely new triple-purpose concept in sun-screen lotions." It is understood to prevent burning whilst helping the skin to a golden tan; soothes and cools burned skin; and protect from the ageing effects of the sun. The container is a 110-gm. bottle.

SUNDRIES

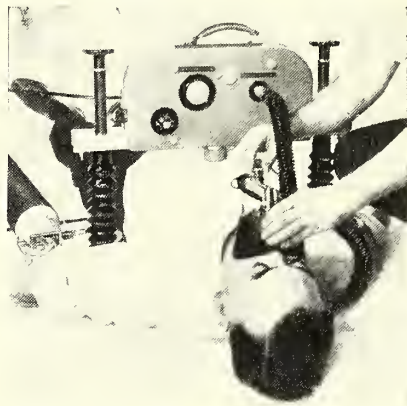
Face Cloth for the Nursery.—Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland, have introduced a children's face cloth depicting giraffe, elephant, etc. Marketed in the Macay range the face cloth is available in three colours (blue, yellow and pink).

Baby-food "Chopper."—William Levene, Ltd., 30a Sackville Street, London, W.1, offer an inexpensive food chopper of Swiss manufacture for preparing vegetables, fruit and cooked meats for baby feeding. The machine is made of polystyrene with stainless steel blades, and is boxed "ready to take away."

Self-gripping Hair Rollers.—Laughton & Sons, Ltd., Warstock Road, Birmingham, 14, are launching in Great Britain on February 20 self-gripping rollers — the Sobico — made

exclusively for Lady Jayne by the Swiss Sobico organisation. The rollers are designed to grip and hold the hair in place without the use of pins and clips. Their soft split-nylon loops are stated to hold the hair firmly in position, cutting setting time by one half and "lasting twice as long". Sobico rollers may be used on wet or dry hair, are soft and comfortable, and may be washed and cleaned.

Respiration Machine.—Allen & Hanburys (Surgical Engineering), Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, have been appointed sole world distributors for the Keating-Bailey cardiac compression and respiration machine, manufacturers of which are the Shipston Engineering Co., Ltd., Shipston-on-Stour, Warwicks. The machine is a fully automatic unit that delivers a



graded and consistent compression of the heart at a set rate, stopping automatically at intervals to inflate the chest with oxygen from a gas cylinder, which is also used as a source of power. By a finely graduated control the operator is able to apply the exact pressure required, so reducing the danger of injury to the chest wall. The apparatus is portable and self-contained and has a wide application in cases of cardiac arrest due to medical emergencies or accidents.

Picnic Sets.—Three new models are available for 1967 of the Picnicmaster picnic sets of British Vacuum Flask Co., Ltd., Wilson Road, Huyton, Liverpool. Model LKVI Lunch Karrier, described as a handy, smart handbag style for office and sporting activities, is in blue and olive-striped PVC with black surround, and there is an adjustable handle for shoulder sling or hand grip. The model WB4P willow hamper set is a four-person hand-made wicker set fitted with leather strapping; it takes four each of knives and forks, teaspoons, plastic plates and saucers, and plastic cups; two each 23-oz. wood-grain large-capacity vacuum flasks and plastic food boxes; and three 6-oz. glass containers. The "Angler's Companion" set, model AC1, is a reinforced fabric bag with Black Watch tartan panels and black surround. It has an adjustable sling strap and is fitted with a 23-oz. wood-grain vacuum flask, 16-oz. polythene milk container and metal food box.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ROSE-HIP SYRUP

Born during a national emergency—now an important export

WHEN the National Rose Hip Product Association celebrated on January 31 the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation it was celebrating, surely, something doubly rare in British manufacturing history—a product born (not without difficulty) in war but which survived to have a profitable peace-time career, and withal a product based on a home-based material freely present in the British countryside.

At a time when the country's then principal source of vitamin C (citrus fruits like oranges and lemons shipped from abroad) was in imminent danger of being cut off by enemy blockade, Dr. R. Melville, who had made a study of the dog rose and its fruit the rose hip at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, realised that rose hips could provide an alternative. British hips may contain as much as 700 mgm. of vitamin C, and average about 200 mgm., per oz.

Origins

Difficult problems of collection and manufacture had to be solved, and how that was done may be read in detail in a booklet published by the Association for its twenty-fifth anniversary. Some points of interest, however, were given by MR. A. W. KAY (managing director, Winthrop Products) who was the Association's first chairman and who presided at the celebration luncheon. Dr. V. L. S. Charley, of the Long Ashton Research Station (midwife also of the black-currant-juice industry) had, he said, been given eight weeks to devise a process of extracting the vitamin from the hips in order that the season for harvesting the hips should not be lost. Conventional processes failed to give hopeful results, but he reported gleefully that the problem—and the hips—could be cracked by exerting on them pressure "equal to one lawn mower plus one secretary." One manufacturer found an old-fashioned mangle a suitable equivalent to the mower and used it until plant more in keeping with pharmaceutical manufacture could be obtained.

A number of companies (some no longer producing) were persuaded to interest themselves in preparing the

syrup, and volunteer collectors were enlisted among schoolchildren, Women's Institutes and gypsies to provide the manufacturers with the necessary raw material. A sense of competition was fostered among the schoolchildren. They collected the hips in their spare time, either after school hours or at week-ends, bringing in the gathered harvest on a Monday morning. The pocket money earned made "hipping" a popular activity (average amount collected is 3½ lb. per hour, and current rate of pay is fourpence per lb., "paid on the spot").

The quality of rose hips was soon found to vary according to species and time of harvesting. The most popular species now used are *Rosa canina* (the most prolific) and *R. mollis* and *R. sherardii* (especially rich in vitamin C). Hips gathered in the north of England and Scotland contain far more vitamin C than those collected in the south, probably owing to climatic factors. The vitamin C present in the hip is found in its thin outer skin, which contains most of the fruit's colour, and in the fleshy layer beneath it, which varies in thickness according to species, and houses the seeds. On average about 2.5 per cent. of the fruit consists of vitamin C, though some hips are known to contain up to 4 per cent.

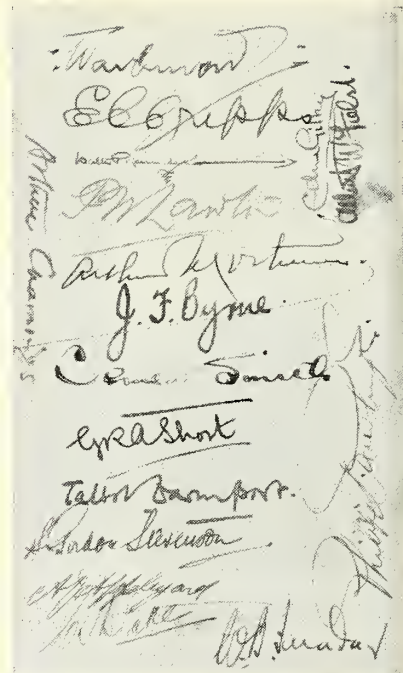
The size of the industry today is eight times as great as at the end of the war. Annual production of rose-hip syrup totals around 10 million bottles and it is exported to thirty-five overseas countries, in addition to meeting the home demand.

Guests at Luncheon

At the luncheon on January 31, the principal guest, SIR HUGH Linstead ("one of our greatest helpers and backers during the founding of the N.R.H.P.A. in his capacity as chairman of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee") mentioned two "coelacanths" who had come out of retirement to attend, namely Dr. W. P. Kennedy (senior medical officer at the Ministry of Health at the time of the founding of the Association) and Mr. A. R. G. Chamings (who lectured and carried out researches on rose hips and their properties during the

early period of collaboration with the Ministry of Supply). Other guests included Dr. Melville and Messrs. C. H. Massingham (a former director of H. W. Carter & Co., Ltd., who covered the collection of rose hips in Wales and

Scene at one of the annual rose-hip collections organised for twenty-five years in the northern counties of England and parts of Scotland.



Autographs of some of the guests at the first luncheon of the Association. Two (Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Chamings) were also guests at the twenty-fifth anniversary luncheon.

West of England during the war), E. K. Samways (production director, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., and a former chairman of the Association's technical subcommittee), and S. W. Day (chairman of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain) who, as chief proprietaries buyer for Boots, Ltd., "could be said," as an issued statement put it, to have bought the first bottle of rose-hip syrup when it came on to the market after the war." Today, Sir Hugh pointed out, the manufacture of rose-hip syrup in Britain involves 60,000 people and 600 tons of hips each year.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

PLANS for the construction of a new factory outside Hanover and the acquisition of a German company making veterinary products were announced by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., on January 26. The new company, which is to be known as Deutsche Wellcome, is expected to represent an investment of over £1 million. Apart from supplying the German market it is intended that the plant shall be a base for supplying veterinary and other products to other countries. In the next year or so the staff should be around 200, and manufacturing will eventually include the pharmaceutical products of Calmic, Ltd. The planned factory of 40,000 sq. ft. on the industrial estate at Grossburgwedel, outside Hanover, will, when completed, first undertake the manufacture of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine. The German company acquired by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., is Impstoffwerk Friesoythe (Dr. Meiners & Co.) a company manufacturing veterinary vaccines, chemicals, antibiotics, animal dressings and feed supplements at Friesoythe-Oldenburg.



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Situation Vacant

THE resignation of Dr. Parkinson (see *C. & D.*, February 11, p. 126) will be viewed with mixed feelings by members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Warm congratulations will go out to Dr. Parkinson on his new appointment as principal of the Brighton College of Technology, a post for which he is eminently well equipped by both capabilities and experience. Pharmacy may take pride, too, that another of its sons has joined that *élite*—it includes such people as Dr. Moore at Bath and Professor Brindle formerly at Manchester—who have been promoted to headships of multi-disciplined educational institutions.

On the other hand the Society has now to start all over again looking for a successor to Mr. F. W. Adams as secretary and registrar, and the task is not an easy one. The qualities Mr. Adams has displayed in his long tenure of that office (and in his earlier years of preparation for it) have put him in a class by himself, and it is never to be expected that anybody selected to take over from him will at once and in every respect match him in performance. However, Mr. Adams has already been retained beyond normal retiring age. His lease of office will in all probability have to be extended for a further term, but whatever his expectation of life the change must come at some stage and, all things considered, it must be deemed best and safest for the Society that a successor should be selected and ready to take over at the earliest practicable date. The Council has not been too happy in its previous approaches to the problem. There are many who believe that, having selected Dr. Parkinson in 1964, they should have brought him forward into real executive responsibility according to a much more accelerated time-table. Instead, they seemed always to be expecting him to prove himself while never allowing him the free rein of full responsibility for specific duties, which could gradually have increased to make the final stage of take-over little more than a formality. As it was, Dr. Parkinson may well have felt that he was not being shown the full confidence his appointment should have indicated, and that may have made him readier than otherwise to accept an appointment elsewhere.

The Council should learn by that mistake. In applicants for the vacancy it should be looking, not for a person with all Mr. Adams' intimate and profound knowledge and experience of pharmaceutical affairs. After all, Mr. Adams himself did not have it when he first came into the Society's employ. He grew with the job and expanded with the responsibilities. What must be

looked for is capacity and character, plus some demonstration—greater or less according to the applicant's age—of that same growth potential: the ability to increase in stature with the demands laid upon him. Having selected a candidate in which it discerns those potentialities, the Council should then display confidence equally in its own decision and in its new appointee by allowing him, after the briefest period of probation, some real opportunity to exercise responsibility and leadership. Of course that may involve the risk of wrong decisions. They are, however, inseparable from the training process. If he profits by them he progresses. If he does not he shows his unsuitability the sooner and the Council has the more justification for taking drastic action to deal with the situation—a justification that must always be lacking if the important question of where responsibility lies has been left in doubt.

A System That Has Worked Well

THE infant milk food inquiry (see *C. & D.*, February 11, p. 122) was concerned primarily with the three companies which dominate the market: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Cow & Gate, Ltd., and Trufood, Ltd. Sales by those companies in 1965 accounted for 77 per cent. by value of the total market and for 87 per cent. by value of the sales by chemists and druggists.

Cow & Gate, Ltd., with its link with the United Dairies, Ltd. has extremely strong ties with the grocery trade, and though it could have been argued that Messrs. Glaxo, in deciding to supply infant milk foods through pharmacists, were merely giving effect to an extension of their normal trading policy (possibly adopted to reinforce other aspects of the business), the same allegation could not be made in respect of the other manufacturers. In spite of their special ties with the grocer, Cow & Gate, Ltd., and their associates had decided that it was in the public interest to adopt a restrictive distribution policy of supply through pharmacies only. Policies that are right in the public interest are often economically correct also, and there is no doubt that all three companies have found the policy advantageous to themselves.

There are three "minor" suppliers: John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Farleys Milk Food, Ltd., and the Nestlé Co., Ltd., none of which imposes restrictions in the distribution of its products.

A remarkable revelation in the Monopolies Commission's report concerns the lack of individual complaints suggesting inadequate distribution of infant milk foods. From distributors there were no direct complaints to the Commission, but four complaints from grocers had been passed to the Commission by the Board of Trade. From the general public no complaints were received by the Commission either direct or through the Board of Trade. The Ministry of Health took the view that there were advantages in restricting the distribution to retail chemists, the Scottish Home and Health Department agreed, and the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland, deprecated any extension of supply as being likely to reduce clinic attendances.

A reference to the Monopolies Commission is a time-consuming and expensive undertaking, especially for those who are called upon to defend their policies, and the Board of Trade should be concerned to ensure that, when a reference is made, there are indeed good

grounds for an inquiry. In spite of the fact that the decision given in this case was a majority one, with one member of the Commission dissenting, it seems to us that the evidence to support the initiation of the inquiry was incredibly weak. Coming as it did at a time when manufacturers are being asked to increase productivity and ensure maximum efficiency, it should never, we think, have been instituted.

Support for the policy of selective distribution was put to the Commission by the Pharmaceutical Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Company Chemists' Association. Whilst the findings in general support the pharmacist as a distributor of milk foods, the Commission appears less enthusiastic about the safeguards provided by the professional advice available in the pharmacy, its decisions having been based primarily on the economic advantages of having infant milk foods distributed through limited outlets.

If there is any major lesson to be learned by pharmacists from the inquiry it is that their public image as a source of information on baby feeding is not as strongly delineated as it should be. The sale of baby products is an important activity in most pharmacies, and general-practice pharmacists should ensure that their assistants are as fully equipped and primed as possible from a technical point of view. Their services will then not only tend to become better known but can form the basis of active public-relations work among the users and potential users of infant milk foods.

Another Problem for Britain

IN a week in which there was a temporary halt in the comings and goings of the Prime Minister and his deputy to the capitals of the European Economic Community, arranged so as to put forward reasons for Britain joining the community, the E.E.C.'s Council of Ministers in Brussels announced an important tax agreement amongst themselves. By January 1, 1970, all the countries of "the Six" are to establish a common turnover tax based on the added value system used by France.

The tax will apply to goods up to the wholesale stage and to some services. Its purpose is primarily to remove present distortions and competition in the working of the Common Market caused by different systems of taxation.

Should Britain finally become a member of the community, she will have to toe the same line. The present purchase tax will have to go — to be replaced by an added-value tax. It will be recalled that the feasibility of introducing such a tax in the United Kingdom was investigated in 1963-64 by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Gordon Richardson, and the committee found that such a substitution would not assist exports or economic growth and would involve a far greater administrative burden, for both business and the tax authorities, than the present purchase tax.

It now looks almost certain that, if given the go-ahead to join "the Six", Britons will have to cope with (among other things), a change-over to decimal currency (which, unless the Government has a change of heart, still retains fractions) about the same time that a revolutionary tax system is being introduced.

WELL ABOVE PROOF: "Have you tried this new Russian drink the papers seem full of?" "No, what?" "Kosy gin."

NEW BOOKS

Ghana Trade Directory, 1967

Diplomatic Press & Publishing Co., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2. 9 x 6 in. Pp. 95. 20s. (paper back).

THIS edition of the directory—the fifth—follows the pattern set in previous editions. There is a classified trade index. Constitutional changes in the Republic since the last edition should make the revision specially useful.

The Profession of Pharmacy

R. A. DENO, T. D. ROWE AND D. C. BRODIE. *J. B. Lippincott Co.* Distributed in Great Britain by *Pitman Medical Publishing Co., Ltd.*, 46 Charlotte Street, London, W.1. 10½ x 7½ in. Pp. xii + 264. 60s.

BEING an "introductory textbook" to pharmacy for students who have entered the profession without a full picture in their minds of its scope, the book might be suggested for reading by British students, since they no longer have the advantage of any pre-collegiate experience of pharmaceutical practice. Much of the material, however, is applicable only in the United States — references to legislation, for example — and hence liable to require the guidance of a tutor to draw distinctions. The historical development of pharmacy, research and drug manufacture, all have so much in common on both sides of the Atlantic that the student is, in those fields, well able to profit from reading what the book has to offer.

CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS THE CHEMIST'S DREAM

From the C. & D., July 15, 1880

SIR,—I do not know if the enclosed would be of any interest to your readers, but send it in the belief that it might be. I have a habit rhyming myself into a good humour when anything annoys me: hence the production. — AIDAN.

ALL weary with my daily work, from eight unto eleven,
The vexing cares of daily life again in dreams were given:
I thought upon that sickly child, and hoped I had done right;
I thought about the man who had the draught when he was tight;
I thought upon the prosperous man whose custom I had lost
Because he wanted "Prodger's Pills" for less than they cost;
I thought how many potent drugs had passed my hands that day,
How much the education cost to earn a bricklayer's pay;
How constant watchfulness and care wore out the chemist's life,
And how his brain would oft succumb, and poison end the strife.

When suddenly an aged man, with forehead high and broad,
Backed by a dozen, young and strong, "went for" my weary load.
They tossed it right, they tossed it left, they bade me rise and fight,
And then upspoke that aged man, whose eye was clear and bright:
"Come, brothers of the mortar, the pestle, and pill-knife,
And let us see what we can do to keep ourselves in life.
The patent medicine trade, you know, once paid us for our pains."

But when the licence duty fell, a fierce invasion came,
And cadgers, costermongers, sweeps, took up the little game,
And grovers, drapers, stationers, and stores, in ugly rush,
Resolved that they would patents sell, the chemists' gains to crush.

The patent medicine makers smiled, and hugged themselves in glee,
And said, "How grand a thing it is our drugs from laws are free!
The poison code affects not us, nor those who sell our wares;
The chemist helped to make our trade, and bad with them it fares;
For lean, as drawn by Shakespeare's pen, his destiny is plain,
His sole reward on earth must be to know he eases pain;
And when at night men need relief, the medicine he'll prepare,
At any hour we ring his bell we're sure to find him there,
A being by nature's laws designed, by education trained,
To bless mankind, and live hard up, while fools have riches gained.
They say that scores, in grim despair, by their own poison die—
But what of that, whilst plenty more to live like them will try?
In point of fact the modern creed bids each for self take care,
And in a business point of view our dealings are quite fair."
Now, chemists, there is one resource, and only one I see—
Throw up the patent medicine trade, and one and all agree
To sell what you prepare yourselves, and sell it good and cheap.
You always had enough of brains, but you have let them sleep;
Combine amongst yourselves, my friends, in union firm and true:
You do not know the power you have, nor half what you can do.
'Tis not for me to offer plans — the first is combination;
The great men must get off their stilts to work the trade's salvation,
And Bond Street must not tilt its nose in scorn at Bethnal Green,
Nor men who keep small shops feel less when bigger guns are seen,
But all must bring their brains to bear, to solve the problem given,
And dropping nonsense seek for light, and light will come from heaven."

AIDAN.

PHARMACEUTICS OF THE SEMI-SYNTHETIC PENICILLINS

BRIAN LYNN, B.Pharm., M.P.S. (Beecham Research Laboratories)

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 11, p. 136)

THE first part of this article dealt mainly with physical properties of the semi-synthetic penicillins and the factors affecting their shelf life. Compatibility with other substances, and the various pharmaceutical presentations are now considered.

Incompatibilities

MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTANCES:—The published literature on the incompatibilities of penicillin with other substances was well reviewed by Schwartz and Buckwalter in 1962.⁴ It has already been noted that penicillin is incompatible with acid and alkali. In addition, alcohols, glycols, polyglycols, glycerol, thiols, oxidising agents and certain sugars appear to react with penicillin, resulting in loss of its antibacterial activity. Amines may be incompatible with penicillin in two ways — precipitation of a salt if the latter is insoluble, and/or reaction to form a penicilloamide. Traces of heavy metals catalyse the hydrolysis and the alcoholysis of penicillin and the antibiotic is reported rapidly inactivated in the presence of sulphite and bisulphite.

The list of individual substances includes oxidised cellulose, chlorocresol, resorcinol, zinc oxide, vitamin B₁, procaine, ephedrine, iodine and iodides, aminoacridine hydrochloride, some flavours, and certain types of rubber which contain mercaptans formed during the vulcanisation process.

OTHER ANTIBIOTICS:—Two or more antibiotics are often prescribed for concurrent administration without consideration being given to the possibility of their interaction. A discussion of the circumstances in which double or multiple chemotherapy is desirable, or even vital, is beyond the scope of the present paper. The reader is referred elsewhere for a review of some of the more important factors.⁵ Suffice it to say that although combination treatment is sometimes soundly based on scientific principles, on other occasions it is used where a single appropriately chosen agent would be equally or more effective.

The subject is of obvious practical importance to the pharmacist. When two or more antibacterial agents are to be given to a patient parenterally, it is often desired that

TABLE 2. COMPATIBILITY OF THE SEMI-SYNTHETIC PENICILLINS WITH OTHER ANTIBIOTICS.

Product used type and strength	Penbritin 500 mgm.	Orbenin 250 mgm.	Celbenin 1 gm.
Tetracycline			
Achromycin I.M. (100 mgm. + 2 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible
Achromycin I.V. (250 mgm. + 5 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible
Tetracyclin I.M. (100 mgm. + 2 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible
Oxytetracycline			
Terramycin I.M. (100 mgm. + 2.1 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible
Terramycin I.V. (250 mgm. + 5 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible
Chloramphenicol			
Chloromycetin succinate (400 mgm./mil)	compatible	compatible	compatible
Chloromycetin succinate (250 mgm./mil)	compatible	compatible	compatible
Streptomycin			
Streptomycin sulphate B.P.* sterile powder (1 gm. + 1.5 mls)	syrupey	syrupey	—
Streptomycin sulphate B.P.* sterile powder (1 gm. + 2 mls)	compatible	compatible	—
Strepocin stabilised injection* (0.75 gm. in 1.5 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	viscous solution not suitable for injection
Kanamycin			
Kannasyn (sulphate) (1 gm. in 2 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible**
Cephaloridine			
Ceporin (250 mgm. + 1.5 mls)	compatible	compatible	compatible
Erythromycin			
Erythrocin I.M. (ethyl succinate) (100 mgm./2 mls)	insoluble	dissolves slowly but too thick to inject	insoluble
Erythrocin I.V. (lactobionate) (300 mgm. in 6 mls)	incompatible	incompatible	compatible
Lincomycin			
Lincocin (hydrochloride) (600 mgm./2 mls)	incompatible	compatible	soluble but becomes syrupey
Novobiocin			
Albamycin (sodium) I.M. or I.V. (500 mgm. in 5 mls)	compatible	compatible	compatible
Colistin			
Colomycin (sulphomethate sodium) (500 mgm. + 2 mls diluent)	compatible	compatible	compatible
Polymyxin B			
Aerosporin*** (250,000 units + 1.5 mls)	compatible	incompatible	compatible

*Penbritin and Orbenin injections are incompatible with Strepocin (streptomycin injection, B.P., ready prepared in stabilised liquid form), but are compatible with streptomycin sulphate sterile dry powder (1 gm.) dissolved in 2 mls of water.

**Mixture of Celbenin and Kannasyn gives a clear solution, but mutual inactivation takes place.

***Aerosporin is compatible with 500 mgm. Penbritin in 1.5 mls water, but is incompatible with 250 mgm. in 1.5 mls water. However, when the stronger solution is diluted to the lower strength precipitation occurs, proving that the incompatibility is a dilution effect. Further dilution does not increase the solubility. It would therefore seem best to avoid mixing Penbritin and Aerosporin, as dilution would take place in the body fluid.

they should be mixed for simultaneous administration. This raises the immediate question of the existence of physical or chemical incompatibility between the drugs on mixing. Moreover, even when the agents are to be administered by different routes, or by the same route at different times, the possibility of interference between their antibacterial actions in the body should be considered. The purpose of this section is to discuss these points in relation to the penicillins.

Physical or chemical incompatibility. Tests were carried out to investigate the compatibility of the semi-synthetic penicillins with a range of other antibiotics in parenteral solutions and the results obtained are summarised in table 2.

In the case of antibiotics in powder form, the compound was dissolved in the volume of sterile water suggested by the manufacturer, or in 1.5 mls (as normally recommended for the semi-synthetic penicillins), whichever was the greater. The solution was then added to a vial of one of the penicillins and shaken vigorously. Antibiotics in ready-prepared solution were transferred to a vial of one of the penicillins, and the mixture was shaken vigorously. In the table, the designation "incompatible" signifies that precipitation took place on mixing, or on standing for one hour at room temperature: "compatible" indicates that there was no visual sign of incompatibility.

It must be stressed that this type of study will reveal only physical incompatibility, or chemical incompatibility with a visual manifestation, i.e. as evidenced by a precipitate and/or visible colour change. Clear solutions suggest compatibility, but may contain soluble degraded products of the component drugs. Assay procedures are necessary to determine whether any such inactivation has taken place.

Antibacterial incompatibility. When two antibacterial agents are used together, the combined antibacterial effect may be equal to the sum of the individual effects of the components (addition); it may exceed the sum (synergism); or it may be smaller (antagonism). A general statement of the principles involved in such situations was made by Jawetz and Gunnison,^{6,7} whose findings may be summarised as follows:

- bactericidal + bactericidal — may be synergistic.
- bactericidal + bacteriostatic — may be antagonistic.
- bacteriostatic + bacteriostatic — additive.

Mixtures which have a truly synergistic effect *in vivo* are those which show bactericidal synergism *in vitro*. A good example is provided by mixtures of penicillin G and streptomycin, which are synergistic against enterococci (*Streptococcus faecalis*). There is substantial evidence that treatment of enterococcal endocarditis with this antibiotic combination is more successful than treatment with either agent alone. It has recently been reported⁸ that a similar synergism against enterococci *in vitro* is shown by mixtures of penicillin G with kanamycin, an antibiotic of the same group as streptomycin. However, it is impossible to predict that any two drugs will invariably have a synergistic effect against different strains of bacteria, even when the latter are all of the same species. Ampicillin has a high degree of activity against *Strep. faecalis* in its own right and is now sometimes used in clinical situations where a penicillin G/streptomycin mixture was formerly employed.

Bactericidal antagonism is particularly likely to occur when a penicillin is used in conjunction with chloramphenicol or one of the tetracyclines. These antibiotics exert

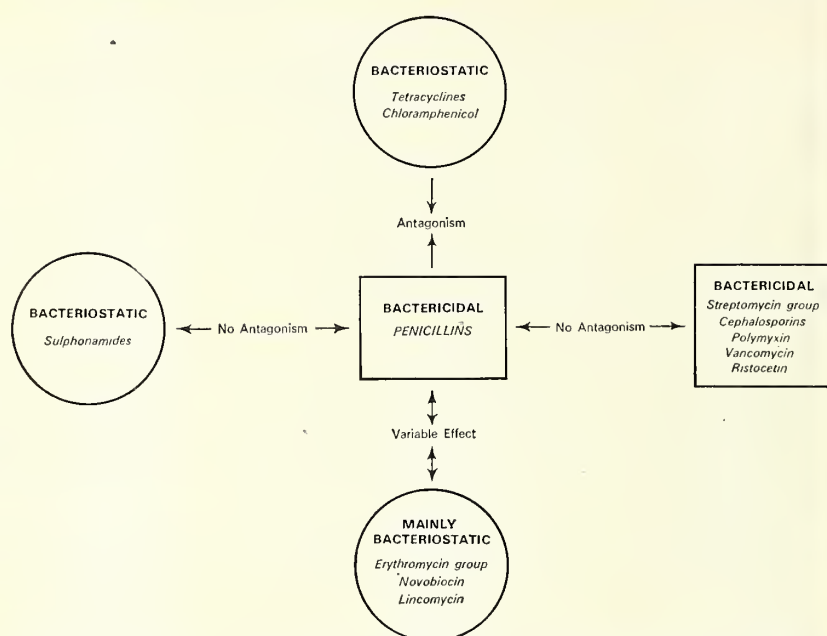


FIGURE 2: Probable presence or absence of antagonism between penicillins and other antibacterial agents.

a bacteriostatic action by inhibiting protein synthesis, and this would be expected to prevent the bactericidal effect of a penicillin, which takes place only against growing cells. Such unilateral antagonism can readily be demonstrated *in vitro*, and clinical examples have also been noted. Penicillins interfere with the formation of mucopeptide, the component which gives strength to the bacterial cell wall, and lysis of the cell eventually occurs. Recent experiments with methicillin and chloramphenicol against *Staphylococcus aureus* have suggested that mucopeptidase produced by the cell itself may be involved in bringing about this lysis. Chloramphenicol or a tetracycline would interfere with the process by stopping the production of mucopeptidase, which is a protein.

The sulphonamides do not appear to antagonise penicillins, probably because they have a somewhat delayed bacteriostatic action which is usually preceded by a period of multiplication. Indeed, a synergistic effect has occasionally been reported.

Erythromycin and novobiocin give variable results, depending upon the concentration. In lower concentrations they are bacteriostatic, and may antagonise the action of penicillins. In high concentrations they may show bactericidal properties, and when mixed with penicillin G in such concentrations they are indifferent or sometimes even synergistic.

Synergism has been reported between penicillin G and erythromycin against staphylococci that were resistant to each agent separately, and between penicillin G and Fucidin (sodium fusidate) against penicillin-resistant, but not penicillin-sensitive, staphylococci. Those phenomena were later studied by Waterworth,¹⁰ who showed that they depend upon the erythromycin or Fucidin being able to inhibit the growth of the majority of the bacterial population, thus delaying destruction of the penicillin G by penicillinase; when the remaining erythromycin- or Fucidin-resistant cells begin to grow, they are killed by the surviving penicillin. In practice, therefore, this synergism is extremely limited.^{5,10} It does not operate with highly active penicillinase-producing strains and, in the case of erythromycin, the strain must also show resistance to this antibiotic of the dissociated type, in which only a small minority of the cells are resistant. Fucidin and erythromycin both antagonise the bactericidal action of penicillinase-stable

penicillins such as methicillin and cloxacillin. Moreover, Fucidin is antagonistic to the bactericidal action of penicillin G against penicillin-sensitive staphylococci. Figure 2 represents an attempt to link various known facts.

Miscellaneous Routes of Administration

Intrathecal injection: The diffusion of penicillins from the bloodstream into the cerebrospinal fluid (c.s.f.) is poor in normal health. In meningitis, however, transfer of penicillins across the blood-brain barrier takes place to a significantly greater extent. Nevertheless, therapeutic concentrations may still not be achieved in the c.s.f., and for that reason systemic administration is usually supported by intrathecal injections. With methicillin, cloxacillin and ampicillin these are normally given once every twenty-four hours, at a dosage of 10-40 mgm. for adults, 3-5 mgm. for infants and young children, and 5-10 mgm. for children over about twelve years of age. Intrathecal doses may be dissolved in sterile normal saline or c.s.f., about 2 mls for adults and 0.5 ml for infants. The solutions should be used immediately after preparation.

Ampicillin appears to reach the c.s.f. somewhat more readily than the other semi-synthetic penicillins, and good clinical results have been achieved in meningococcal, pneumococcal and *H. influenzae* meningitis, using high intravenous dosage of this antibiotic without concurrent intrathecal administration.¹¹ The actual regimen employed consisted of an initial dose of 50 mgm./kilo body weight, followed by a daily dosage of 150 mgm./kilo body weight divided into equal four-hourly quantities. The drug was given by rapid intravenous infusion in saline for the first two or three days, then by intramuscular injection. It is not yet known whether this method is applicable to the treatment of meningitis caused by the Gram-negative bacilli, which require much higher concentrations of ampicillin.

Intrapleural and intra-articular injection. In certain conditions, systemic administration of a semi-synthetic penicillin may usefully be supplemented by intrapleural or intra-articular injection of the antibiotic. Intrapleurally, daily adult doses of 0.5-1 gm. methicillin, or of 500 mgm. cloxacillin or ampicillin, have been employed, dissolved in 5-10 mls of sterile water or saline. Infants and young children may receive one-quarter to one-half of those levels, whilst children over about twelve years old may be given up to the adult doses. Intra-articular dosages are the same, though somewhat smaller volumes of solvent are used (up to 5 mls for an adult), and a local anaesthetic (such as 0.5 per cent. lignocaine) may be added if desired.

Aerosol. Methicillin and cloxacillin are effective and well tolerated when used as an aerosol to combat staphylococcal infections of the lung in children with cystic fibrosis (mucoviscidosis). Dosages of 500 mgm. methicillin, or 125-250 mgm. cloxacillin, dissolved in about 3 mls of distilled water, are inhaled from twice to six times a day (average four times daily) using a pump and nebuliser. The positive- and negative pressure Vacadair multi-purpose pump No. 401 (Aerosol Products, Ltd.) and the Wright nebuliser devised by the Medical Research Council (No. 514) are particularly suitable, though numerous other types of equipment, including small hand units, have been used. Solutions should be prepared using powder from the injection vials: Orbenin capsules contain insoluble excipient, which may block the nebuliser. Freshly prepared solutions are an advantage, as an unpleasant odour tends to develop on standing. Each inhalation normally lasts about twenty minutes, and this form of therapy is usually combined with systemic administration.

Local Preparations

The penicillins are probably the most valuable of the available antibiotics, and because of this their local or topical application has always been the subject of controversy. There is obviously a possibility of such use

leading to sensitisation of the patient, who might require penicillin therapy at some time in the future for a serious infection. The antibiotics most appropriate for topical application are those which, by reason of their toxicity or other factors, are unsuitable for systemic administration. Nevertheless, local penicillin therapy may be desired in conjunction with systemic penicillin, or when the causative organism is resistant to commonly used local agents. The final decision is one for the prescriber. In the author's experience the local use of semi-synthetic penicillins is by no means rare, and some practical details about various preparations should therefore be of interest to the pharmacist.

Eye drops. Cloxacillin is not recommended for use in the eyes, as subconjunctival injection of concentrated solutions in animals has given rise to temporary corneal opacity.

Eye drops of sodium methicillin or sodium ampicillin may be prepared by method B described in the 1966 Supplement to the B.P.C., 1963. A 1 per cent. w/v aqueous solution of the appropriate antibiotic is normally employed, and 0.002 per cent. w/v phenylmercuric nitrate is a suitable antimicrobial substance to use. In the case of sodium ampicillin the concentration of antibiotic is the major factor affecting stability, and the addition of a buffer does not markedly prolong the life of the preparation. A 1 per cent. w/v solution of sodium ampicillin loses approximately 8 per cent. of its potency in seven days at refrigerator temperature, or slightly over 20 per cent. in three days at 23°C. With sodium methicillin, however, it is important to buffer the solution, and 0.5 per cent. w/v sodium citrate is usually added for this purpose. A 1 per cent. w/v buffered solution of sodium methicillin may be expected to lose about 4 per cent. of its initial potency in eight days in the refrigerator and only slightly more at cool room temperature.

Eye ointments. The following formula has been found satisfactory for methicillin or ampicillin eye ointments:

Antibiotic	2 per cent.
Liquid paraffin B.P.	25 per cent.
White soft paraffin, B.P.,	to 100 per cent.

Using an anhydrous base of this type the stability of the product is excellent, provided that it is stored in moisture-proof containers. Such preparations would probably lose little potency in a year at room temperature. Ampicillin may be used as either free acid or sodium salt. In the latter case it should be borne in mind that sodium ampicillin is hygroscopic and must be used immediately after the vial is opened.

Ear drops. Practical details for the preparation of ear drops are closely similar to those already given for eye drops. There is, however, no contraindication to the use of sodium cloxacillin by this route. Again, 1 per cent. w/v aqueous solutions are usually employed, and an antimicrobial agent such as 0.1 per cent w/v methyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate or 0.002 per cent. w/v phenylmercuric nitrate may be included. Addition of either glycerol or propylene glycol adversely affects the stability. Figures for the deterioration of sodium methicillin and sodium ampicillin in formulations of this nature may be found in the section on eye drops. A 1 per cent. w/v solution of sodium cloxacillin loses in the region of 5 per cent. potency in seven days at refrigerator temperature, or up to 15 per cent. in four days at room temperature (below 25°C.). The stability may be somewhat improved by the inclusion of 0.5 per cent. w/v sodium citrate as a buffer.

Suppositories and pessaries. The stability of a penicillin in oil of theobroma is good if the finished product is protected from moisture. On the other hand, if glycogelatin is used the suppositories or pessaries may be stored for fairly short periods only, because of the aqueous nature and glycerol content of the base. The therapeutic value of suppositories containing a penicillin is uncertain, due to the presence of penicillin-destroying bacteria in the large intestine.

Ampicillin is the semi-synthetic penicillin most likely to be prescribed in one or other of the presentations. Pessaries of 100 mgm. and suppositories of 500 mgm. have

been suggested. The density of sodium ampicillin compared with oil of theobroma is 1.42, and it diffuses from the base somewhat better than the free acid. The sodium salt is hygroscopic, however, and requires expeditious handling.

Acknowledgement. I am grateful to Miss J. Ashwin, who provided the experimental data for fig. 1, and to my colleague Mrs. R. M. Graham who carried out the tests summarised in table 2.

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Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Doctors' Dispensing

SIR,—Three minutes' silence, please, for the patients unfortunate enough to be served by a dispensing doctor. If their dispensers make as many mistakes in dispensing as some receptionists make in writing prescriptions, well! Most doctors don't seem to have time to see all the patients visiting them, so the receptionist writes a prescription and doctor signs it (sometimes can't even manager to do that)! How much supervision will there be of dispensing done under their jurisdiction then?

J. D. SEED,
Sheffield, 12

Pharmacists Welfare at Stake

SIR,—Nationalise the drug industry! That cry, dear to the heart of certain socialist politicians, is generally discounted as a practical proposition. So is the idea that in some way the medical profession could equally be harnessed to the community. Yet, despite our rather bland assumptions, it appears that medicine in its widest sense is being steadily brought under the conditions of nationalisation — to such an extent that the diagnostic features of this syndrome are discernible. The coal industry is experiencing a steady loss of men owing to uncertainties over the future. There is an equally steady drain of doctors from this country for exactly the same reason, and most general practitioners are unhappy at the standard of medical practice that is being forced upon them by political whim. How is it that a great and a noble profession could find itself forced last year to adopt the methods of a militant trade union? Nor do these remarks apply only to the medical profession, as a look at the "situations vacant" columns of the pharmaceutical Press or *Nursing Mirror* will show. Two seemingly unrelated happenings will mark the next phase of the take-over. The first is the increasing incidence of health centres with the gradual replacement of the single or group practice. Second is the impending new legislation on medicines. Theoretical pharmacists, dispensing only wisdom, may regard that as heralding the dawn of a new era. New era, yes. Utopia, almost certainly no! Inspired guess-work and a shrewd look at the present legal set-up point to there being only two real alternatives open to the Government. The first is to increase the present statutory powers of the Pharmaceutical Society

and to widen its authority to encompass non-members. Vested interest and Government inclination would make that a non-starter. The alternative is to strip the Society of its statutory powers and duties and arrange for the codification of medicines and the registration of premises to be controlled from Whitehall. But one should realise that the present attitude of Whitehall towards the dispensing doctor would probably mean that, if the powers of the Society went, then our virtual monopoly of dispensing and the distribution of poisons would follow too. We tend to regard with suburban complacency the existence of the rural dispensing doctor, but if the local welfare clinic becomes a dispensing health centre where stands our indifference then? There would be no need for any "Dispensing Doctor Supply Association," for requirements could be drawn from the nearest general hospital, ready for handing to the patient. Once Whitehall controls the registration of premises, who is to say that this is an Orwellian nightmare? The new legislation may well be fit only for newspaper comment and nothing more. However, it may be that it concerns the very existence of this country's retail pharmacists and indirectly of all pharmaceutical activity as we know it today. The Council must find some way to inform the membership of the proposals; by the time the White Paper is published it may be too late to do anything. It would be a tragedy if our Society founded in the face of oppressive legislation, should founder in the face of new legislation.

M. MILLWARD,
Enfield

"Professionals" Please Respond

SIR,—After posting my last letter to you, I fell to speculating what title you would put on it (assuming that you decided to print it.) You chose "Cash in the Till." My own choice would have been "Is Pharmacy a Profession?" The response to the letter is interesting. Xrayser, as I would have expected, likes to think that pharmacy is a profession, and will do all he can to uphold that status. So do I. But it seems that, so far (I am writing this on the night of February 12) we are outnumbered 5-2 by those who think otherwise, the five consisting of your three correspondents of February 4, Mr. Eaves on February 11, and the chemist whose actions precipitated my

original letter. It is noteworthy, however, that all four tradesmen who have written seek to excuse their conduct on rota nights, and that none of their excuses will bear serious examination. What, for instance, has the fact that a nearby branch of a multiple firm stocks 10,000 — or even 10 million — "pop records" got to do with it? I can assure "Still Very Resigned" that, if he goes to try to buy a record on a rota night he will be told that that department is closed, and that the shop is open for medicines only. In that respect the record-selling manager shows himself to be a far more professional pharmacist than the trader "Still Very Resigned." Mr. Eaves's "classification" also has nothing to do with the matter. If he analysed his prescriptions for a non-rota week, he would probably find the same result. In any case, it is nothing to do with him. Nor is it of any concern to "Professional Trader" that an EC10 is for "hypochondriacal malaise" (whatever that is). Their job (and mine) is to supply what the doctor has ordered, and not to question why he has ordered it. My near-namesake "Joseph Sope" has got the wrong idea of the meaning of the "ten shillings for the evening's work." We are not paid a salary by the Ministry of Health. (If we were, why do we not get it for the ordinary day hours as well?) The "rota payment" was intended to cover overhead expenses during a period when no other profit-making activity (i.e., trading) would be carried on. If he accepts the "rota fee" and still keeps on trading, he is taking money under false pretences. (I am sorry he had not heard of me, as my name has appeared in your columns before. Perhaps he is a new subscriber.) I confirm "Professional Trader's" view that it was my intention to stir things up a bit. May I be allowed to continue by asking why, if the "rota" is not intended solely for the supply of medicines, have it at all? And why does the Ministry of Health give us a "fee" for it, yet not for our ordinary working hours? The Ministry of Health never gives anything else away — it is usually only too ready to take from us! Why, too, observe a "rota" if there is nothing special about it? Why not keep open as long as you like, every night? Why have only a dispensary staff in? The pharmacy mentioned in my previous letter employs at least another three girls, none of whom was there on the

night in question. Further, if we are a trade and not a profession, as the 5-2 majority seems to indicate, the Society's Council is wasting its time and our money in professional activities. Instead, it should do its utmost to assist trade. It should encourage, rather than ban, advertising. What is wrong with a 20-ft. high poster proclaiming "Joseph Soap is the Best Chemist South of the Border?" (That is true, of course, and it is only my modesty, which I consider the greatest of all my virtues, that stops me from boasting of it!). My original letter intended to stir things up. I hope that this letter will "keep the pot a-boiling." May I also express the hope that, if there are any other professional pharmacists in retail business, apart

from Xrayser and me, they will rally to the cause, and show these benighted tradesmen the harm that they are doing to pharmacy in general, and eventually to themselves in person.

JOSEPH SOAP

Salts for the Milk Bath?

SIR,—Outside the branch of United Dairies, Ltd., at the corner of Gloucester Road and Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, is a poster advertising "THIS WEEK'S BEST BUYS," among them Shift oven cleaner; flour; McVitie's biscuits; Lyons' Ready Brek and finally Radox bath salts. To me it is amazing that a non-food chemist line should be "cut price" in a DAIRY in this way.

SKIMMED

BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES' MOTIONS

Topics for the meeting in May

THE following motions are being included in the agenda of the Pharmaceutical Society's Branch Representatives' meeting on May 18.

1. BEDFORDSHIRE: That it is the opinion of this meeting that in view of the increase in the number of health centres expected in the next decade, the Council should expound its policy concerning pharmaceutical services in health centres to provide a starting point for discussion among the Society's membership.
2. BIRMINGHAM: That it is the opinion of this meeting that no pharmacist should be the owner, principal (or partner in Scotland), manager or superintendent of a pharmacy, or the sole pharmacist in a hospital, without one year's experience after registration under the supervision of a pharmacist in either general or hospital practice.
3. BLACKPOOL: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should take the appropriate action to ensure that ample supplies of Government stamped metric weights and measures, of suitable design, and also metric sized containers are available before the introduction of the "all metric" 1968 B.N.F.
4. COVENTRY: That it is the opinion of this meeting that while the present system of accepting amendments at the Branch Representatives' meeting is welcomed in many respects, amendments which change the whole sense and purpose of the motion should not be accepted.
5. CORNISH BRANCH: That it is the opinion of this meeting that eye drops should be dispensed in containers not exceeding 10 ml. and consideration should be given as to the maximum quantity of eye drops prescribed at any one time.
6. LEEDS and DUDLEY: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should press for legislation to extend the disciplinary powers of the Society.
7. FOLKESTONE: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should investigate the possibility of organising intensive one-day refresher courses on Sundays at local centres throughout the country.
8. FOLKESTONE: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should publicly state its concern at the growing misuse of drugs and should take a lead in influencing the appropriate

authorities to take more energetic action to combat this problem.

9. FOLKESTONE: That it is the opinion of this meeting that there should be an official formula for contact lens solution.
10. HASTINGS: That it is the opinion of this meeting that in view of the possibility of Great Britain's entry into the European Common Market. *The Pharmaceutical Journal* should publish informative articles comparing and contrasting the state of pharmacy in all member States, and explaining the possible effect which Great Britain's entry would have upon the practice of pharmacy in this country.
11. LEEDS: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the statements of policy of candidates in the Council election should be published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.
12. LEEDS: That it is the opinion of this meeting that candidates for the Council election should be nominated by not less than twenty members.
13. MANCHESTER: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the "Medicines — with care" campaign should be continued, after 1967, but with the support of the Ministry of Health, or other appropriate Government departments, to ensure its adoption as a national campaign.
14. MANCHESTER: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should contact the appropriate authority to ensure that all N.H.S. prescription forms, issued for individual use, should have a clause printed on them stating that "All preparations prescribed on this form are for the sole use of the patient named."
15. MANCHESTER: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should be encouraged to press for post-graduate courses for pharmacists, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Health.
16. NEWPORT: That it is the opinion of this meeting that immediate steps should be taken to ensure that a signed order presented by a Food and Drugs inspector for the purchase of Schedule IV poisons and Dangerous Drugs is on official paper and signed either by a medical officer of health or some other authorised person.
17. NORTH METROPOLITAN: That it

is the opinion of this meeting that the pharmaceutical educational curriculum should include instruction in first aid.

18. NORTH METROPOLITAN: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the pharmaceutical educational curriculum should include instruction in therapeutics.
19. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should take every opportunity to bring home to the general public the desirability of purchasing all medicines from pharmacies.
20. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE: That it is the opinion of this meeting that to ensure that all resolutions accepted for the Branch Representatives' meeting are discussed, a time factor should be introduced based on the number of such resolutions.
21. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the twenty-one members of Council be allocated an area of the country, and be responsible for liaison between members resident in that area and the Society.
22. NORWICH: That it is the opinion of this meeting that all dispensing under the National Health Service should be done under the supervision of a pharmacist, and that it should all be subject to the same testing scheme.
23. NORWICH: That it is the opinion of this meeting that a dispensing fee should be charged for all private prescriptions for oral contraceptive preparations.
24. ROMFORD: That it is the opinion of this meeting that headquarters should notify branch secretaries of the names and addresses of all students undergoing practical training within their areas.
25. SHEFFIELD: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should encourage Branches to volunteer to act as hosts to the British Pharmaceutical Conference.
26. SOUTH-WEST METROPOLITAN: That it is the opinion of this meeting that newly qualified members of the Society should have their certificates of registration presented to them (when practicable), at branch or other convenient local level, rather than to receive them by post, thus enabling them to meet their local officers and fellow members in a friendly and welcoming atmosphere.
27. SWINDON: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the acceptance of the Drug testing scheme in its present form should be reconsidered.
28. WEST MIDDLESEX: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the capitation fee still remains insufficient to provide a reasonable programme of meetings and ancillary branch services for members, and should be increased.

COSMETIC TAKE-OVER

THE Beecham group has acquired a majority holding in the French cosmetic concern Lancaster S.A., Monte Carlo. The consideration is about £2.8m., which is being provided from the proceeds of the Convertible Debenture issue made recently by Beecham International Holdings S.A. The sum covers the cost of the stake in Lancaster and the expansion operations in connection with the holding.

"PROGRAMMED LEARNING"

A developing technique in which Britain is well to the fore

THE rapid increase in knowledge in modern times has called for increasingly efficient methods of imparting it to others. That has led in turn to improved diagrammatic techniques and the exploration of new media (radio, television, photography). One of the newer aids to teaching — the teaching machine — was the subject of a symposium and exhibition held in the National Technical Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia, towards the end of 1966.

At the symposium Dr. L. R. C. Haward (Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester) gave an account of the use the pharmaceutical industry was making of teaching machines. He said the contribution to medical education made by the information departments of leading pharmaceutical companies had not been accurately assessed, but a comparative study made it clear that the British physician was in that respect remarkably well favoured compared with his colleagues in non-English speaking countries. The rapid expansion of formal medical education at all levels in the present decade had called for many new teaching techniques. Among them "programmed learning" had proved outstanding. The pharmaceutical industry had been in the forefront in using such, and some types of machines demonstrated in Czechoslovakia during the symposium had been used for training both sales staff and management.

Education by Text

The teaching machine, however, while it had its own special and irreplaceable part to play in static education centres, was unsuitable for use in the peripatetic form of medical education that was carried out by the sales representatives of the larger companies. For that purpose there was needed a programmed text that could parallel the material used in the teaching machines, and in the past few years a number of excellent scripts had originated in the medical information departments of pharmaceutical companies. They had made their greatest contribution in programmed textbooks for use in medical and nursing education. There was, however, room for considerable improvement in the quality of some existing texts, and scope for introducing many more medical and nursing subjects. Psychiatry had been particularly well favoured, and some comprehensive scripts were in preparation or actually in use by a number of companies for the training of medical representatives. In some instances, they had proved superior to the published texts already available in schools. Scripts written for internal use within a company's staff often proved more interesting — and thereby more educationally efficient to both medical students and physicians — than some of the texts written specially for medical education. That was because, in developing a programmed script, a basic requirement was the elimination of verbal redundancy. Badly designed texts lost

fluency and simplicity, creating an information load too heavy for casual absorption. The pharmaceutical companies often avoided that difficulty by engaging the services of a clinical psychologist, who could translate the basic material provided by a medical writer into the appropriate verbal units required in programmed learning.

Many pharmaceutical products were specially suitable as subjects for programmed scripts, and a current trend for pharmaceutical salesmen to take over the rôle of information officer made the scope of programmed instruction appear limitless. Most of the scripts so far produced for drug promotion had been based on the linear type of programme, but the advantages

MACHINES FOR DECIMALISATION

Preparing for the big switch

THE biggest currency change-over in history is scheduled to begin in February 1971 when Britain adopts a decimal system of coinage. For retailers and commercial organisations the major task will be the conversion or replacement of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million business machines. After a dual currency period of two years, sterling will disappear completely in 1973, and by that date every business machine in Britain must be capable of operating in the new currency.

Is it possible to complete such an enormous task in only two years? To achieve the target would require manufacturers to set up special conversion centres, and recruit and train thousands of extra technical personnel to staff them. The scramble for necessarily limited supplies of new machines would also be intense, and the widespread disruption of cash control and accounting procedures in many businesses would be virtually unavoidable. In addition, the Government has decreed in the White Paper on Decimal Currency (C. & D., December 17, 1966, p. 586), that the cost of converting and replacing business machines (estimated at £80 millions) shall not be subsidised. The substantial cost of the operation will therefore have to be borne by the individual user.

There is little chance that the Government will extend the two-year period during which both sterling and decimal currency will be in circulation. The White Paper states: "It is clearly desirable to have as short a transitional period as possible," adding that one of the main tasks of the Decimal Currency Board (which is to be set up to prepare Britain for the change-over) will be "to study ways of reducing the length of the transitional period." The Halsbury Committee's report (C. & D., September 28, 1963, p. 332), which the Government largely accepted, stated: "Users will have to be prepared to consider buying their decimal machines in advance of 'D-day' to be certain of having them when required." Taking their cue from

of a branching programme were likely to be widely exploited now that inexpensive teaching machines were being developed.

The introduction of programmed teaching by the pharmaceutical industry as part of its service to medicine was more than a major advance in information and communication techniques — it offered a basis for a new kind of relationship between the medical and pharmaceutical professions. In that relationship the medical representative of today would become the medical-information officer of tomorrow, using his A-level education, professional qualifications and technical training to provide an important and integrated information and advisory service, working within the limits of a professional ethical code rather than those of commercial expediency.



One of the "Point" range of registers specially developed for easy conversion.

the report, National Cash Register Co., Ltd., have concentrated on developing machines that could work in sterling and be switched without difficulty to decimal operation when required, since users would not wish to tie up capital in decimal machines they could not use until 1971 at the earliest.

Such machines are now available as the company's "Point" range, covering cash registers, adding machines, accounting machines and computer input preparation units. The new machines replace the sterling models previously supplied, and supplement the range of N.C.R. electronic data-processing systems, which need little or no mechanical conversion.

Each "Point" machine may be used for sterling until the time comes for final conversion to decimal operation and that operation can be done, say the makers, on the user's own premises at no extra cost during a routine maintenance visit.

Sterling models with a reasonable life expectation after "D-day" can be fitted with the "Point" feature at any time during the next four years, making final conversion just as simple as with "Point"-range machines.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15: The volume of business transacted during the week showed no improvement on recent weeks and many CRUDE DRUG prices were scarcely tested.

HONEY from all sources has been marked up by anything from 5s. to 20s. per cwt. according to origin. Australian material for which there is now a new distribution arrangement was said to be in a tight position. Lower priced Chinese honey is due to arrive April-May which may eventually have some effect on other prices. MYRRH was marked up by 35s. per cwt. with little offering. BUCHU was nominal on the spot while origin reported that drought conditions had affected the new crop supplies. CHERRY BARK was twopence per lb. easier and in IPECACUANHA, Matto Grosso prices eased sixpence per lb. under pressure from new crop but Costa Rican for shipment continued to show a firmer trend. QUILLAIA was 5s. per cwt. dearer for shipment and Angola BEESWAX by 35s. VALERIAN was lower with the Indian down 15s. per cwt. and Continental by 60s. MENTHOL was unaltered.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, Chinese ANISE was firm with shipment offers nominal. Ceylon and Formosan CITRONELLAS were dearer for shipment. Also dearer were LEMONGRASS by sixpence per kilo; BOIS DE ROSE by sixpence per lb. and Brazilian PEPPERMINT by three halfpence per lb. Offers of PALMAROSA jumped 7s. 6d. per kilo for shipment with spot quotations up by 10s. Sicilian LEMON showed no easing at origin possibly because a good number of inquiries are being made by Britain and the United States.

SULPHAMETHIZOLE, B.P., was reduced by 15s. per kilo to a new level of 85s. for under 50 kilos. No other changes were reported in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 1s.; 500 gm. is 1s. 2d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 8½d.; 500 gm., 10d.

ALON.—Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s., per lb.

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—B.P. is £24 per kilo.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—TRICHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 6s. 1d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. per kilo.

ATROPINE.—Per oz. for 16-oz. lots: ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYL-BROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s. Equivalent rates per kilo are: 1,375s., 1,375s. and 1,198s. 6d. respectively.

BENZAMINE LACTATE.—In 500-gm lots, 1,023s. per kilo.

BENZOCANE.—B.P. is 13s. 2d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
CARBONATE ...	s. d. 77 10	s. d. 76 0	s. d. 75 0
SALICYLATE ...	72 4	70 6	—
SUBGALLATE ...	67 10	66 0	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71 10	70 0	69 0

BRUCINE.—In 1,000-oz. lots, ALKALOID is 19s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 16s. per oz.

CALAMINE.—50-kilo lots, 4s. 3½d. per kilo; 1,000 kilo, 4s. 2½d. kilo.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works. PREPARED powder, £22 10s. per ton.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused 3s. 11d. per kilo in 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1-4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. is £412 per 1,000 kilo for 250-kilo lots.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per kilo 11,511s.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROFORM.—35-litre lots in win chesters, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROPHYLL.—Water soluble, 100 per cent. (medical grade), 250s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHLORPHENESIN.—50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCANE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure, B.P. (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
TANK WAGONS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10-14 tons	196 0	—	—	—
5-10 tons	196 6	199 6	—	—
DRUMS				
5 cwt.	200 0	202 0	205 0	211 0
22 cwt.	203 0	205 0	208 0	214 0
TINS				
56 lb.	207 0	209 0	212 0	218 0
28 lb.	229 0	231 0	236 0	245 0
14 lb.	233 0	235 0	240 0	249 0

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 191s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

GUAIACOLS.—LIQUID, B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	1 kilo	12-5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C.	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM ...	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C.	19 2	18 1	17 1

PARACETAMOL.—One-ton lots are 10s. 2d. per lb.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM ACID PHOSPHATE.—B.P. crystals 5s. 10d. per kilo; POWDER, 7s. 7d.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—1-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE.—50 kilo lots, 12s. per kilo, 1,000 kilos, 9s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—(Per cwt.), B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 90s.; 5-cwt., 85s.; 1-ton, 80s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE.—50-kilo lots offered at 9s. 2d. per kilo; 250 kilos, 9s. 1d. in free pack ages, delivered.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 9s. 9d. per kilo.

SODIUM FORMATE.—50-kilo lots, 6s. 4d. per kilo.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots, STICKS, B.P., 1958, 50-kilos 12s. 7d. per kilo in 5-kilo tins; PELLETS, 5s. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—B.P. grade £48 per ton. Commercial grade less 10s. per ton.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 9d. per kilo.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen), £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE.—(Per ton), £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PROPIONATE.—(Per lb.) 1-ton lots, 2s. 7d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 3d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—1-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s.; 1-cwt., 4s. 4d.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £15 per ton as to crystal B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton, ex works.

SODIUM SULPHITE.—4-ton lots; photo. quality, £30 per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.—In 4-ton lots, £36 per ton ex works.

THYMOL.—1-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE.—The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES.—Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical £251 and B.S.S., £253. BUTYL, £128; ETHYL, £103; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £105 and pure, £108; ISOPROPYL, £100; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—12-ton lots £103 per ton; 2½-ton, £107, tanker deliveries.

ACETONE.—1-ton lots spot £68 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL.—1-ton lots in drums, £123 per ton and one-drum lots, £132 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE.—4-ton lots, in drums £84 per ton.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.—Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE.—1-ton lots, £103 per ton. One-drum lots, £112 ton.

NAPHTHALENE.—Contract rates for large quantities of phthalic grade are about £24 per ton in bulk, ex works. Supplies are short and spot lots are sought at £40-£50 ton.

PHTHALATES.—Prices (per ton) 1-ton lots in drums; Di-BUTYL, £153; Di-ISOBUTYL, £148; Di-ETHYL, £171; Di-METHYL, £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, from £86 per ton, supplies very tight. Spot-lots would command a heavy premium.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALUMINIUM (No. 1), £243 10s. per ton and (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated), £243 10s.; LEAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (super-fine), £287, ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade.

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS.—(per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, cleared; spot, 35s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 11s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f.; PERU: 15s., spot 14s. 6d., landing; shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P. from 12s. 6d.

BUCHU.—Spot, 9s. 6d. per lb. nominal; new crop for shipment, 9s. to 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, on spot 2s. 10d. per lb.; shipment 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 135s. cwt. spot; shipment, 100s., c.i.f.; Ceylon QUILLS for shipment, five 0's, 10s. 5d., two 0's 9s. 5d., seconds, 8s. 5d., quillings, dearer at 5s. 8½d. lb., all c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 70s., spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.; peeled, 155s., spot, shipment, 135s., c.i.f. African, spot, 220s, shipment, 150s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, now 265s., shipment, February-March, 245s., c.i.f.; Cochín, spot, 195s.; shipment, 155s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(Per cwt., c.i.f.). Australian light amber, spot, 125s. to 130s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s. Argentine, 105s. to 110s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican, 115s. to 120s.; Chinese (April-May), 85s. to 100s.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Niger, 2s. 6d. per lb., spot, and 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 47s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; peeled, 52s. 6d. Costa Rican, 61s., spot; forward, 57s. 6d., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 51s., shipment, 48s. 6d., c.i.f.

MACE.—No. 1 broken, 14s. 6d. lb., c.i.f.; pickings, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

MYRRH.—Spot is now 430s. cwt.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot defectives, 5s. 3d.; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f.; sound unsorted, 7s. 3d. spot, shipment, 8s. 9d., c.i.f.; 80's, 12s. shipment, 9s. 3d., c.i.f., East Indian for shipment, defectives, 4s. 7½d., c.i.f.; 110's, 9s., c.i.f.; 80's, 10s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 5d. per lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 1½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 8d. spot; shipment, 2s. 4½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 275s. per cwt. c.i.f. Brazilian black No. 1, 3s. lb. duty paid.

QUILLAIA.—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt. and shipment at 165s., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Cyprian, 225s. Spanish, 250s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 160s., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 147s. 6d., spot; shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Spot, Moroccan nominal, 120s.; Rumanian whole, 125s., splits, 95s., all duty paid. Shipment, Moroccan, 100s., c.i.f. No Rumanian whole seed available for shipment. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 265s.; Iranian, 250s., duty paid; shipment, Iranian, 195s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 115s., spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment, Chinese, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 135s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, spot, 80s., duty paid; shipment, 70s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 65s. to 87s. 6d., according to quality.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 95s. per cwt., spot; shipment (new crop), 85s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 220s., per cwt.; shipment, 200s., c.i.f. Continental root, 460s., spot; shipment, 450s., c.i.f.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES'—For shipment, Angola, 545s., c.i.f.; Turkish, 570s. for 50 kilos, c.i.f.; nominal. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., nominal. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 265s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 430s.; shipment, 395s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese, spot, 10s. 6d. lb.; shipment, 10s. 3d. nominal, c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, spot, 19s. per lb.; shipment, 19s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon spot 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.; Formosan 4s. 6d. in bond and 5s. 3d. c.i.f.; Chinese 3s. 10½d. in bond; 3s. 8d. c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 25s. per kilo shipment, 23s. 9d. c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 145s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot, 150s.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 10s. 6d.; c.i.f.; spot, 10s. 4½d. Brazilian for shipment, 10s. 1½d., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 75s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 36s. to 56s., as to source.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 12s. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish unobtainable on the spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, nominal. East Indian for shipment, 275s. per kilo, c.i.f.

SPERMINT.—American oil on the spot, 74s. to 80s. per lb. Chinese, spot, 72s. 6d. per kilo, shipment, 68s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.

DECIMAL CURRENCY SYSTEM

Campaign to win support for a 10s. unit

THE Decimal Action Committee has launched a campaign to explain to the public what the committee believes to be the advantages of a decimal system based on a 10s. unit over the £1 unit decided on by the Government (C. & D., December 17, 1966, p. 580). It is anxious to get the Government to change their mind before it is too late. At the conference in London on January 25 the chairman of the Action Committee (MISS E. ACKROYD) said that there had been a shift in the Government's reasons for accepting the majority report of the Halsbury Committee. In March 1966 the reason given was that any change from the £ might adversely affect the international standing of sterling. But when the White Paper announcing the Government's plans for the change-over was published in December 1966, the Government said that the international case, although still important, was no longer decisive, and that the domestic arguments were more important than had been made out by the Halsbury Committee.

Confusion from Fractional Unit

Miss Ackroyd said that over 95 per cent. of day-to-day transactions involved shillings and pence. On that point, the advantages of the 10s.-cent system were overwhelming, as the following typical shopping list showed:

£-cent½	£ s. d.	10s. cent
0.02½	6	0.05
0.07½	1 6	0.15
0.24½	4 1	0.49
0.38½	7 9	0.77
0.50	10 0	1.00
0.12½	2 6	0.25
0.37½	7 6	0.75
1.73	1 14 8	3.46

The shilling figure remained unchanged when converted from £s.d. into the 10s.-cent system and that even for sums less than a shilling the figures in the two systems were close to each other. But the figures under the £ system were far removed from their equivalent in £s.d. Most of the new coins would be unfamiliar—of the six coins in the proposed system only the 5 new pence and 10 new pence pieces would be equivalent in weight and size to the present shilling and florin respectively. There would be no equivalent of the popular sixpence.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 14: Brazilian MENTHOL, raised 15 cents to \$5.25 per lb.

PERU BALSAM rose 10 cents making it \$2 a lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were: TURKISH GERANIUM at \$11.00 (up 75 cents); white CAMPHOR (oil) at 28 cents (three cents); and East Indian SANDALWOOD, \$20.25 (25 cents). Lower per lb. were GINGER (oil) at \$16.00 (down 50 cents); LAVANDIN \$3.25 (75 cents); and PATCHOULI \$8.25 (75 cents). LAVENDER declined to make the the 40-42 per cent. ester \$7 per lb., down \$1.10.

Under the 10s.-cent system, the sixpence, shilling, 2s. and 2s. 6d. coins became conveniently 5, 10, 20 and 25-cent pieces. Besides finding it hard to associate values under the £ system, the public would be further confused by the existence of the fractional unit—the new halfpenny—which took away one of the main advantages of a decimal system—its ease and simplicity.

The Decimal Action Committee, which consists of organisations from both sides of the counter, believes that the Chancellor, when examining the arguments in detail, did not give enough weight to the case for the 10s. unit and the drawbacks of the £. Since the White Paper it has been pointed out by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that a pure decimal coinage system like the 10s.-cent will fit better into the metric system of weights and measures which the Government is urging industry to adopt.

Drawbacks of the Pound

Following the publicity given to the Decimal Action Committee's campaign the Confederation of British Industry has, through its president (Mr. A. J. Stephen Brown) written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointing out that their present proposals are widely opposed in industry. There had been "a notable shift of opinion in favour of 10s. instead of the £1 as the major unit, other things being equal." Secondly, the Government proposals did not achieve true decimalisation, involving as they did the use of a fraction (the new halfpenny) or a third column of decimals. And, thirdly, there had all along been a strong body of opinion in favour of the retention of a halfpenny equivalent.

"Clearly, to reconcile all these three requirements in one system is no easy matter, and indeed the 10s.-cent system—as now being advocated—... does not do so, for it does not provide for the halfpenny equivalent," he adds. "We are, therefore, not yet in a position to make firm counter-proposals to you, though I hope we may be after our council meeting on February 15."

A group of all-party M.P.s led by Mr. Eric Lubbock (Liberal), Mr. Gordon Campbell (Conservative) and Mr. E. Brooks (Labour), is now sounding out opinion in the Commons and pressing for a free vote when the issue comes before the House.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Estimated requirements in 1967

THE Drug Supervisory Body, has given warnings of difficulties that might arise when, on March 2, 1968, the larger International Narcotics Control Board becomes responsible for dealing with the estimates and statistics concerning narcotic drugs. More than two-hundred supplementary estimates of drug requirements are handled annually by the Drug Supervisory Body, which is composed of four persons. The new in-

ternational body consists of eleven members. "If eleven instead of four members will have to be consulted, delays in the examination of estimates may be caused which may in some cases endanger the prompt supply of drugs indispensable for public health." The warnings appear in the preamble to the Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1967 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 11s. 6d.).

ESTIMATES FOR 1967

UNITED KINGDOM kilos		IRELAND kilos		UNITED KINGDOM kilos		IRELAND kilos	
Anileridine	—	1.500		Methadone intermediate			
Cannabis	15	3			125		—
Cannabis resin	—	0.050		Morphine	16,455	23	
Coca leaf	5	—		Normethadone	—	2	
Cocaine	114	5		Opium	186,500	225	
Codeine	12,950	420		Oxycodone	13	0.500	
Dextromoramide	18	2		Oxymorphone	0.015	0.025	
Diethylthiambutene	10	0.200		Pethidine	1,100	70	
Dihydrocodeine	805	0.500		Pethidine intermediate-A	3,500	—	
Diphenoxylate	90	0.100		Pethidine intermediate-B	50	—	
Dipipanone	65	2		Pethidine intermediate-C	100	—	
Ethylmorphine	165	1		Phenadoxone	—	0.100	
Fentanyl	0.020	0.005		Phenazocine	1	0.025	
Heroin	70	0.275		Phenoperidine	0.200	0.050	
Hydrocodone	2	0.100		Pholcodine	770	12	
Hydromorphone	0.200	0.050		Thebaine	310	0.025	
Levorphanol	2	0.075					
Methadone	48	3					

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Recommendations for safe use

THE inorganic fluorides should not be used as insecticides in food storage or in home kitchens and larders state the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The announcement appears with the recently issued batch of recommendations for safe use in Great Britain of chemical compounds used in agriculture and food storage. The Ministry also emphasise that when used for fumigations in food storage practice hydrogen cyanide, from whatever source, it is evolved, must be used in accordance with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act 1937, The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations 1957 and the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations 1951. The recommendations in respect of sodium chlorate as a herbicide for home garden use state the following should appear on container labels:—
FIRE RISK. Personal clothing, paper, timber and plant debris may become highly inflammable if contaminated with sodium chlorate solutions or solids.
DO NOT SMOKE when using sodium chlorate.
KEEP OFF CLOTHES.
WASH AFTER USE.
STORE IN A SAFE PLACE AWAY FROM CHILDREN.
KEEP AWAY FROM PETS.

Additional labelling recommendations are set out when sodium chlorate is to be used as a herbicide in agriculture and horticulture. Sulphur dioxide is the subject of recommendations in respect of its use as a fumigant in agricultural and horticultural use, in food storage practice and as a rodenticide. A number of revised recommendations have been issued for a number of compounds. They include:—Vamidothion, trichlorophan and ferichlorphos

(organo-phosphorus insecticides); thiram (fungicide), zinc phosphide (acute rodenticide), halquinol (for veterinary use), and monomethylol dimethyl hydantoin (formalin-releasing foot-rot aerosol), meticlorpindol (cocciostat), hygromycin B (anthelmintic), banminth (anthelmintic), captan (fungicide) and diazinan (an organo-phosphorus insecticide for home garden use). Propham (N-phenylcarbamate) is the subject of recommendations when used as a herbicide in agricultural and horticultural practice and as a sprout suppressant in food storage. The Ministry has also issued guidance in respect of coumatetralyl (4-hydroxy-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl) coumarin), an anticoagulant rodenticide used as an 0.75 per cent. dust and a 0.0375 per cent. bait. As a safety precaution all coumatetralyl formulations should be coloured with a warning dye or contain a water soluble dye.

EXPORT ACHIEVEMENTS

Electric Blankets

THE value of electric blanket orders for Europe obtained by Dreamland Electrical Appliances, Ltd., Shipyard Estate, Hythe, Southampton, for delivery in 1967 has already exceeded £150,000. The company point out that hitherto exports of electric blankets by the whole industry have been small (in 1966 about £117,000). The company's achievement is therefore expected to more than double the total exports of electric blankets from Britain in the current year.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," February 1, No. 4614
For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

WESTPOINT, B895,832, by Beecham Toiletory Division, Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary substances (5)

Device with word ROCHE, 893,701, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For babies' disposable napkins made principally of cellulose wadding (5)

NAPSAVE, 894,841, by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For smallpox vaccine for application by jet injection (5)

JETVAX, 895,328, by Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Elstree, Herts.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

XERUMENEX, 897,267, by H. R. Napp, Ltd., Lancing, Sussex.

For preparations for killing plants and destroying vermin; pesticides; preparations for use as additives to animal feedstuffs; veterinary preparations (5)

KEDLOR, 898,689, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, but not including dietetic, infants' and invalids' foods or non-medicated confectionery (5)

TOMAHAWK, 892,931, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, medicated preparations for treatment of the scalp and skin, and deodorants (5)

BANEHAN, 899,439, by F. C. Paton (Southport), Ltd., Southport, Lancs.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

ADIBET, 900,434, by Novo Industri A/S, Copenhagen N., Denmark.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products (5)

DUOXAL, 901,313, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For sanitary towels and sanitary tampons (5)

CELPAX, 894,963, by Southalls (Sales), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus (9)

METALICA, B893,743, by Asahi Kogaku Kogyo, K. K., Tokyo, Japan.

For hair pins and hair grips (25)

HARMONI, 892,576, by T. E. Linnett

Startin (1964), Ltd., Birmingham, 12.

"Trade Marks Journal," February 8, No. 4615

For detergents for use in industrial or manufacturing processes (1)

BRYTA, 886,875, by Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.

For chemical products for use in the manufacture of perfumery (1)

AMAROME, ROSANASOL, 898,887-88, by Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent.

For chemical products used in industry and science; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; artificial sweetening materials (1)

SUKAL, 893,607, by Fisons Foods, Ltd., Coleraine, Londonderry, N. Ireland.

For artificial sweetening preparations (1)

BOOTS SLIMEASY, 893,748, BOOTS SLIM-QUIK, 893,750, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For preparations for the hair (3)

SOF, B863,825, by Miners Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey. DIOCIN 894,467, by F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Derby.

For perfumes, eau-de-cologne, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos and soaps (3)

Device, 888,562, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

For perfumes, soaps, essential oils, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, cosmetic preparations, non-medicated hair lotions, depilatory preparations and dentifrices; but not including face powder other than face powder made of silk (3)

SILK OF INTIMATE, B891,328, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich 5, Switzerland.

For soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes), cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3)

MANOR HOUSE, 894,456, by Robert Idris Hughes, Caddington, Luton, Beds.

For perfumes; perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations; perfumed soaps; cosmetics; depilatory preparations; preparations for the hair; dentifrices; and non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations, all for the nails (3)

LACE, 894,612, by Girl Cosmetics, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, brilliantine, hair lotions, toilet shampoos, dentifrices, soaps, perfumes and essential oils (3)

TRES LENTHERIC, B894,959, by Lenthéric, Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

CHIENCHA, 897,315, by Marc Tenens, Boulogne-sur-Seine (Hauts-de-Seine), France.

For soaps (3)
POLYSOAP, 897,945, by Gerard Brothers, Ltd., Nottingham.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, lotions for the hair, essential oils, dentifrices and perfumed soap (3)

BRIGAND, 898,138, by Les Parfums Jacques Esterel, Paris 1, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, consisting of or containing enzymes, for human and veterinary use (5)

ORGAZYME, 885,685, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

DELTALONE, 888,331, by Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.5.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

CELPRIN, 891,165, IMPROTONE, 899,328, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex. ALGIVANT, 900,958, by Medical Alginates, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances disinfectants; infant's and dietetic foods; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; all being enzyme preparations (5)

CYTAZYME, 888,982, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and dietetic foods, all containing cod liver oil and vitamins (5)

VITA-MINUS, B891,858, by Slimcruises, Ltd., London, W.14.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

GENTUCID, 892,308, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; dietetic preparations (5)

SUKAL, 893,609, by Fisons Foods, Ltd., Coleraine, Londonderry, N. Ireland.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

BETSOVET, 893,660, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. GOOD BOY, 896,849, by Armitage Brothers, Ltd., Nottingham.

For dietetic foods and dietetic preparations (pharmaceutical), all for use in slimming (5)

BOOTS SLIMEASY, 893,749, BOOTS SLIMQUIK, 893,751, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For babies' disposable napkins made principally of cellulose wadding (5)

REDINAPS, 894,842, CHUCKLES, 894,844, by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," January 25

1-alkyl-4-(thiazyl-2)-piperazines and preparation thereof. E. Merck, A.G. 1,061,247. Instruments for halving open cavity openings in the human body. Vacuum-Extractors, A.B. 1,061,259.

Piperazine compounds and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,061,286.

Photographic colour reproduction processes. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,061,294.

4-substituted-2-benzhydryl-2-butanol derivatives. Warner - Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,061,306.

Penicillins. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,061,335.

Preservation of viable animal tissues and cells. Twyford Laboratories, Ltd. 1,061,336.

Photographic apparatus. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-Und Kinowerke, Veb. 1,061,346.

Taste and odour control in certain substances with diethyl sodium sulphosuccinate. American Cyanamid Co. 1,061,363.

Photographic objective. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,061,365.

Device for the therapeutic treatment of disorders of speech. C. Staub. 1,061,367.

Kit for cleaning artificial eyelashes. Eylure, Ltd. 1,060,810.

Surgical drape or laminate. Morgan Adhesives Co. 1,060,814.

19-nor-androstenes and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,060,828.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 8.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," February 1.

Method of preparing flavouring materials. Ajinomoto Co. 1,061,406.

Benzofuran derivatives and process for preparing the same. Soc. Belge de l'Azote et des Produits Chimiques du Marly. 1,061,425.

Water-soluble penicillin composition. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,061,426.

Compositions for use in x-ray examination of the gall bladder. Astra, A.B. 1,061,441.

Cyclic nonapeptide. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,061,448.

Quaternary ammonium compounds and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,061,457.

Process for the production of α -monohalogenated aldehydes. Lonza, Ltd. 1,061,464.

Bicyclic sulphur-containing organic compounds, their preparations and use. Hooker Chemical Corporation. 1,061,472.

Bicyclic sulphur containing olefines. Hooker Chemical Corporation. 1,061,473.

Hair dye and method of making the same. L'Oreal. 1,061,515.

Preparation of organylmercaptoalkyl compounds. Commercial Solvents Corporation. 1,061,529.

Preparation of organylmercaptoalkyl amines. Commercial Solvents Corporation. 1,061,530.

Phenoxyethyl penicillins. Lepetit, S.p.A. 1,061,566.

N,N'-Disubstituted piperazines and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,061,571.

Bottles for medicinal products. Soc. Francaise des Laboratoires Labaz. 1,061,608.

Pyrrole derivatives. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 1,061,639.

Treatment of starch hydrolyzing enzyme preparations. Grain Processing Corporation. 1,061,668.

Inhibited antifreeze composition. British Petroleum Co. 1,061,671.

3-amino-5-androstene compounds. Abbott Laboratories. 1,061,687.

Propane derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,061,693.

Process for the preparation of phosphorus-containing esters. Stauffer Chemical Co. 1,061,697.

Manufacture of sugar. Fabcon, Inc. 1,061,698.

Herbicide cyclopropylformamide and cyclobutylformamide compounds. Chemical In-

vestors, S.A. 1,061,718.

6-substituted steroids. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,061,720.

Process for preparing 2-alkoxycycloheptimide derivatives. Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,061,766.

Hydralkylated alkenyl phosphonic acids and esters thereof, and process for preparing them. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,061,768.

Indolyl acetic acid glucuronides. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,061,778.

Preparation of nitrafurfural compounds. M. C. Solomon. 1,061,799.

Manufacture of hexahydrobenzoic acid. Engelhard Industries, Inc. 1,061,800.

Clasura caps. Owens-Illinois, Inc. 1,061,801.

Process for preparing esters and ketanes from alcohols. Argus Chemical Corporation. 1,061,852.

4-(N, N-methyl-alkylamino)-phenyl-N'-methyl carbamates. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,061,856.

Alkali metal salts of polyene antibiotics. Leningradsky Nauchno-Issledovatel'sky Institut Antibiotikov. 1,061,893.

Therapeutically active bacterial preparations. L. Nouvel. 1,061,894.

Method for protecting dogs against canine distemper. Philips Electronics & Pharmaceutical Industries Corporation. 1,061,898.

Production of human chorionic gonadotropin antibody. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,061,908.

Indole derivatives. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,061,913.

Process for the treatment of a liposoluble extract of a vegetable chlorophyll. Probione, S.A. 1,061,933.

Dibenzocycloheptene derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,061,946.

Inhalation anaesthetics. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,061,993.

Process for biosynthesis and recovery of microbial cells. Esso Research & Engineering Co. 1,062,005.

Container, particularly for small units, such as tablets. B. M. Englesson-Lalin. 1,062,013.

Process for the preparation of derivatives of L-lysine. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,062,052.

Thienyl glycolic acid derivatives. Innothera. 1,062,070.

Production of benzaldehyde. A. Guyer. 1,062,104.

Sodium phosphates. Stauffer Chemical Co. 1,062,198.

Water-, oil-, and soil-repellent interaction products of hydrophilic oxides and fluorophilic acids, and materials treated therewith. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,062,221.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 15.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Injection of Sodium Iodide

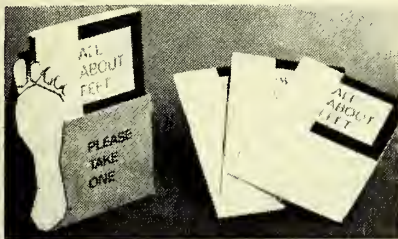
Can you suggest a method of keeping a sterile injection solution of sodium iodide 10 per cent. for X-ray use? The solution must at present be freshly prepared because it either (a) turns brown liberating iodine or (b) remains clear but becomes inactive.

SODIUM iodide solution is liable to oxidation with the production of free iodine, giving a yellow or brown solution. That cannot be prevented by sodium metabisulphite which, in fact, aids the decomposition, probably owing to its acidity. Replacing the air in the container by nitrogen minimises the darkening. We know of no evidence that sodium iodide solutions that remain clear become inactive. It is difficult to see how they could, since they act by the radio-opacity of the iodine, and that cannot disappear from solutions.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

"All About Feet"

A BOOKLET entitled "All About Feet" for free distribution to members of the public has been produced by International Chemical Co., Ltd., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.1. The



booklet sets out the causes of foot troubles and explains correct treatments for overcoming them. It features three of the company's products—Freezone corn remover, Sek ointment, and Reudel bath salts. Supplies of the booklet may be obtained from the company's representative or from its public relations department.

PRESS ADVERTISING

INTERNATIONAL OLIVE OIL COUNCIL: Olive oil. In national daily and Sunday newspapers.

JACKEL & CO., LTD., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland: Nutress protein beauty products (Proteinail nail conditioner, protein shampoo, Living Hair protein conditioner, Protei-Set styling lotion): In *Woman's Realm*, *Woman's Own*, *Honey*, *She*, *Vanity Fair* and *Woman's Journal*. January to June.

KELDON, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex (distributors): Noxzema. In *Woman's Own*, *Woman*, *She*, *Petticoat*, *Honey* and *Annabel*.

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD., Charford Mills, Rockford Road, Birmingham, 8: Golden Babe Nappies. In women's and mothercraft magazines.

PUBLICATIONS

Catalogues and Lists

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1: Pharmaceutical price list, 1967. (pp.81.)

GEORGE T. GURR, LTD., 136 New Kings Road, London, S.W.6: Catalogue B of instruments and accessories for microscopy and biological science. (pp. 48.)

BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey: Pharmacists' price list, January 1967 (pp. 12).

MACDONALD & SON, P.O. Box 6, Portland Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs: 1966-67 catalogue of feminine products, surgical dressings, dispensing sundries, toilet requisites, baby products and pharmacy coats.

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: 1967 price list (pp. 24).

CIBA, LTD., Horsham, Sussex: Price list of pharmaceutical preparations (8-p. folder).

WILLS

MR. R. B. ALFORD, M.P.S., 10 Greenhurst Lane, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs, left £19,114 (£17,154 net).

MR. E. BAILEY, M.P.S., Lyndhurst, Farnley Hey Road, Durham, left £19,635 (£19,434 net).

MR. C. H. BAKER, F.P.S., Lane End House, Havant Road, Emsworth, Hants, left £16,645 (£16,525 net).

MR. N. DEWEY, M.P.S., Granville House, Chestnut Avenue, Hampton, Middlesex, left £9,971 (£9,843 net).

MR. J. F. WHARTON, 664 Brookside, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1909, left £93,967 (£88,687 net).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, February 19

SALARIED PHARMACISTS' UNION, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

Monday, February 20

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Pharmacy department, Heriot-Watt University, 79 Grassmarket, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Combined meeting with Heriot-Watt University Students' Association. Mr. R. A. McGregor (president, Heriot-Watt Students' Association) on "A Young Man's Dream for Pharmacy."

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms hotel, Enfield, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. C. Charlton on "Medical Uses of Radio-isotopes."

HEXHAM GROUP, NORTHUMBRIAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Beaumont hotel, Hexham, at 8 p.m. Local meeting attended by Messrs. R. Dickinson and J. P. Kerr (members of Council) with the Branch chairman, secretary and other committee members.

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKET WEEK, Royal Garden hotel, London, W.8, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Until February 23.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 64 St. James's Street, Nottingham, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. B. D. Sullivan (head of publicity, Nottingham Playhouse) on "The Actor's Job."

Tuesday, February 21

GUILDFORD AND WOKING BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical centre, St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, at 8 p.m. Panel discussion. Members: Dr. O. Plunkett, Dr. R. P. Harwood; Mr. G. N. Henderson (information officer, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry); Mr. D. J. A. Morgan and Mr. W. M. Henderson (representing patients).

OFFICE OF HEALTH ECONOMICS, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.7, at 6 p.m. Dr. G. R. Fryers (managing director, Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd.) on "Innovation, Prices and Profits," and Mr. G. Teeling-Smith (director, office of Health Economics) on "Problems of Sales Promotion." (Ticket only.)

PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP LUNCHEON CLUB, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, Quaglino's restaurant, Bury Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1, at 12.30 p.m. Dr. Mark Abrams (managing director, Research Services, Ltd.), "What the Public Thinks of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers."

RHYL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Nant Hall hotel, Prestatyn, at 8 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions. Followed by joint meeting with Rhyll Branch, National Pharmaceutical Union.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. D. A. Haydon (department of colloid science, University of Cambridge) on "Artificial Bimolecular Lipid Films."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LEICESTER REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, p.m. Mr. R. M. Ridgway on "Miscellaneous Biocides." (Lecture course.)

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, Liverpool 3, at 8 p.m. Professor R. T. Williams (Department of Bio-chemistry, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London) on "Drug Metabolism."

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, at 8.15 p.m. Dr. K. R. Fell, on "A Pharmacist in Nepal."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fox-on-the-Hill hotel, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, at 8 p.m. Mr. Lewis Priest (headquarters staff, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Drug Addiction."

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Dr. P. H. Connell (physician in psychological medicine, Maudsley Hospital) on "Drug Addiction."

Wednesday, February 22

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. A. W. Johnson, on "Mitral Incompetence."

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Connaught rooms, Bradford, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets from Mr. J. Milnes (Telephone: Queensbury 3132).

EAST KENT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, County hotel, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. W. Taylor (Lastonet Products, Ltd.) on "Progress of a Varicose Ulcer."

FOOD AND MICROBIOLOGY GROUPS, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, School of Pharmacy, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 2.30 p.m. Meeting on "Effects on Microbiological Condition of Minor Ingredients in Food."

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLPING SOCIETY, Cobb's banqueting suite, London, S.E.26, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Crooked Billet hotel, Southborough Lane, Bromley, at 7.30 p.m. Dance in aid of the Society's Benevolent Fund. Tickets (price 15s. each) are obtainable from Mr. W. E. Walton, 184 High Street, Penge, London, S.E.20.

WORTHING BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Warne's hotel, Worthing, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Thursday, February 23

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. R. Walker on "The General Anatomy and Physiology of the Alimentary Tract, Endocrine System and Central Nervous System."

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coventry Technical College, Butts, Coventry, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. R. M. V. James (Leicester Regional College of Technology) on "Drug Treatment of Hypertension."

LEEDS BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Griffin hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. W. Tomski, B.Com., M.P.S., on "Aims and Objects of the Institute of Pharmacy Management."

LINCOLN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Reindeer hotel, High Street, Lincoln, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. S. R. Newby (Automobile Association).

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Dr. W. E. Court (senior lecturer in pharmacognosy, Liverpool Regional College of Technology), on "Poisonous Plants."

Friday, February 24

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cowley Centre ballroom, Cowley, Oxford, at 7.30 p.m. Buffet-dance.

Courses and Conferences

RETAIL TRADES EDUCATION COUNCIL. One-day course on "Managers as Trainers." April 26, at Gloucester Technical College, Brunswick Road, Gloucester; May 16, at Bristol College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol. 1. Details from Council's training development officer, 56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

"GLASS CONTAINERS AND THE METRIC SYSTEM," Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.7, at 10.15 a.m. on April 6. Seminar organised by Glass Manufacturers' Federation; Food Manufacturers' Federation; British Closure Manufacturers' Association. Fee £2 2s. Applications to the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, 19 Portland Place, London, W.1, or appropriate trade association.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

IT seems possible that pentagastrin could be used as a satisfactory substitute for histamine in assessing the "maximal" gastric-acid response of patients, say the authors of a report on a multi-centre trial. Pentagastrin is a synthetic gastrin-like pentapeptide (I.C.I. 50, 123) and early trials were reported in 1966 (see *C. & D.*, May 14, 1966, p. 490). In the present work, acid responses as great as those to maximal doses of histamine were obtained from intact stomachs using either subcutaneous injections or intravenous infusions of pentagastrin. Side effects are generally less severe than those associated with histamine. The authors say that it remains to be seen whether pentagastrin can be used to confirm the total achlorhydria of pernicious anaemia. (*Lancet*, February 11, p. 291.)

SINCE large quantities of analgesics are sold without prescription, doctors should be alerted to the possibility that a significant amount of chronic renal disease could be prevented, says an editorial comment in the *London Clinic Medical Journal*. The article points out that the evidence that phenacetin is toxic to the kidney is as yet circumstantial, but two cases of renal damage associated with abuse of paracetamol have recently been reported and both salicylates and the phenazone group of analgesics have well-recognised acute toxic effects on the kidney. (*London Clinic med. J.* January, p. 11.)

MOST of the patients with psoriasis of the scalp who took part in a trial of a steroid lotion found the product to be clinically and cosmetically more effective than any previous treatment. The trial compared with the steroid-free base a lotion containing 0.1 per cent. of betamethasone-17-valerate in slightly-gelled 50 per cent. isopropyl alcohol. No difference between the formulations was noted in seven of thirty-five patients. Nine patients preferred the unmedicated formulation (possibly because of the descaling effect of the alcohol). In nineteen patients the steroid lotion was clearly superior. (*B.M.J.*, February 11, p. 344.)

IN 1965 it was reported that as a treatment for ulcerative colitis oral betamethasone-17-valerate was effective without the usual steroid side effects. Now workers at London hospitals have demonstrated adrenal suppression in normal subjects given 8 or 12 mgm. daily, showing that absorption occurs. In a clinical study, 8 mgm. of the drug daily produced disappointing results against an acute attack of ulcerative colitis (*B.M.J.*, February 11, p. 335.)

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.
ADOR COSMETICS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, cosmetic manufacturers. Subscribers: P. Campkin and M. Campkin, 211 Rydal Drive, Bexleyheath, Kent.

BELLESGROVE PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.). Capital £2,600. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Brian R. Lewis, M.P.S., John J. Burchell. R.O.: Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

SEMPENIR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean. R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

SIMEROS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean. R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

WESSEX HERBALIST, LTD. (P.C.). Capital £100. Subscribers: Muriel Goldstein and Brian Goldstein, 25 The Glade, Ilford, Essex.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

TOWARD A SCIENCE OF MIXING. *New Scientist*, February 9, p. 334.

DRUG ABUSE. Recent changes in the pattern of, in the United Kingdom. *Bull. Narcot.*, October-December, 1966, p. 1.

NUTMEG. Use of as a psychotropic agent. *Bull. Narcot.*, October-December, 1966, p. 15.

NARCOTINE in Indian opium. *Bull. Narcot.*, October-December, 1966, p. 25.

DOPAMINE protects mice against whole-body irradiation. *Science*, January 27, p. 470.

ORAL BETAMETHASONE 17-VALERATE. Observations on the absorption of, and its therapeutic value in ulcerative colitis. *Brit. med. J.*, February 11, p. 335.

MERCURY POISONING. Unusual case of. *Brit. med. J.*, February 11, p. 340.

MERCURY. Self-administration of by subcutaneous injection. *Brit. med. J.*, February 11, p. 342.

BETAMETHASONE 17-VALERATE: a new alcoholic formulation for psoriasis of the scalp. *Brit. med. J.*, February 11, p. 344.

INFUSION UROGRAPHY. Value of. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, February, p. 120.

IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENTS. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, February, p. 125.

FASCIOLA HEPATICA. Comparative chemotherapeutic tests in sheep infected with immature and mature. *Vet. Rec.*, February 11, p. 218.

NARCICLASINE: an antimitotic substance from narcissus bulbs. *Nature*, February 11, p. 595.

ETHYLENEDINITRAMINE. Enhanced muscle regeneration and increased strength in myopathic animals treated with. *Nature*, February 11, p. 601.

PENTAGASTRIN as a stimulant of maximal gastric acid response in man. *Lancet*, February 11, p. 291.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds

Period—February 26-March 4

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90
Anadin ...	2/60	3/67	4/51	5/81	2/60	2/60	4/120	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	2/60
Andrews liver salt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—
Askit powders and tablets ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol ...	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—
Complan ...	9/60	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow & Gate milk foods ...	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	—
Delrosa rose hip syrup ...	3/90	2/60	1/30	1/30	3/90	3/90	2/60	4/120	5/150	1/30	3/90	3/90	—	3/90
Dentu-creme ...	2/60	—	—	2/30	2/30	2/60	2/30	2/60	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30
Disprin ...	1/15	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	2/60	—	—	2/45
Fennings gripe mixture ...	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glymiel protective hand cream ...	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horlicks ...	2/60	5/150	5/150	3/120	3/90	2/60	2/60	6/240	3/90	2/60	5/130	3/120	1/30	4/120
Imperial Leather soap ...	2/45	2/30	3/45	1/15	1/15	2/45	2/30	2/30	3/60	2/30	2/45	2/45	—	—
Kleenex Silk-soft ...	5/150	5/150	5/150	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	4/120
Loxene Extra ...	5/150	4/120	5/150	5/150	5/150	3/90	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—
Nivea creme ...	5/51	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	4/44	—	4/44
Nulon ...	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	1/30
Ostermilk and Farex... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powerin ...	—	4/52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles ...	—	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Score ...	—	—	—	—	3/90	4/120	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	—	4/120
Steradent ...	1/30	3/90	2/60	1/30	—	2/60	3/90	1/30	—	—	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
T.C.P. ...	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	3/90	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR DECEMBER 1966

Hands (1227 THP) existing entry Hands (1227 THP) disinfectant medium 15 3 — 1 8 giant 21 0 — 2 4									
Abidon (938 PD) capsules 25 & 1000 Actal (97 Bayer) tablets 24 24 0 — 3 0 12 — — — —									
Actified (208 BW) compound linctus†s7DDI 125mils 48 0 — 6 0 500mils 176 0 — 22 0 syrup†s7 125mils 48 0 — 6 0 500mils 176 0 — 22 0 2 litres 55 8ea — 83 6									
Acetils (1000 PPL) Acetils (819 McY) Actol (1388 Durazone) Acudex (1530 Fisons) Adcortyl-A (1176 Squibb) ophthalmic ointment Adcortyl-AQ (1176 Squibb) spray Adcortyl-EG (1176 Squibb) cream 50gm Airbron (179 BDH) ampoules 2mils 25 84 0ea 23 1ea — vial 10mils 3 49 10ea 13 8½ea — 30mils 3 142 0ea 39 0½ea — Airwick (23 Airwick) Lilac Time 29 3 — 3 3 "all-day" Springtime bottle — — — — refill — — — — Floral Mist — — — —									
Akineton (708 Knoll) existing entry Akineton (708 Knoll) ampoules 6 48 0 — 5 4 30 17 0ea — 22 8 tablets 20 42 0 — 4 8 50 85 0 — 9 5 200 23 6ea — 31 4 Albamycin GU (1263 Upjohn) †s4B tablets 30 32 2ea — — 100 104 6ea — —									
Alberto-Culver (1437 ACC) existing entry Alberto-Culver (1437 ACC) Dermafresh hand lotion 85cc 27 0 7 1 4 0 Get Set gel 165gm 34 3 8 9½ 4 11 hair spray 140gm 32 9 8 7 4 7 275gm 46 10 11 7 6 11 shampoo 200cc 23 5 6 2 3 6 New Dawn hair colour† 54cc 67 8 17 8 9 11 VOS hairdressing (regular and blue) 42gm 40 3 10 6 5 10 hairspray 130gm 40 9 10 8 6 0 220gm 67 8 17 8 9 11 jumbo size 100 0 26 1½ 14 9 (spray for grey) 176gm 67 8 17 8 9 11 shampoo sachet 6 0 1 7 10½ 57cc 20 2 5 3 2 11 100cc 27 0 7 1 4 0 200cc 51 10 13 6½ 7 8									
Aldactone-A (1121 Searle) tablets 25 mgm 40 26 6ea — 39 9 30 — — — —									
Alexa (599 Henleys) (distributors 1545 Vestric) plastic occlusive dressings gloves large 25 OD/15 35 0 4 0 4 8½ 100 OD/15 123 0 13 7 17 1 shaped foot OD/26 112 6 12 4½ 13 7 Algispray (238 CL) Algispray (1546 Sheranel) spray balm aerosol 48 0 13 3 6 11 Alkeran (208 BW) †s4A tablets 2mgm 25 76 0 — 9 6 5mgm 25 132 0 — 16 6									
All Hands (1068 Roberts) †DDI Allinson (40 Allinson) starch-reduced rolls wl ite 15 not 10 brown 15 not 10 Alloferin (1074 Roche) †s4A ampoules 10mgm/2mils 6 10 8ea — 16 0 50 78 0ea — 117 0									
Allonal (1074 Roche) tablets Allopyral-G (1460 Dome) treatment set 117 0ea — 156 0 Allopecinin (819 McY) †s4B pomade 1oz 15 0ea 4 1½ea 24 2 tablets 30 15 0ea 4 1½ea 24 2 Alupent (154 B) (distributors 501 Geigy) ampoules 0.5mgm/ml 6 6 6ea — 9 9 30 — — — —									
Amalie (42 Amalie) eau de Cologne with atomiser 3oz — — 60 0 perfume ½oz — — 25 0 6cc — — 42 0 ½oz — — 99 6 1oz — — 183 2 Island Man after shave 4oz — — 45 0 Aminosol Vitrum (930 P & B) fructose ethanol solution 500mils 24 0ea — 36 0 1000mils 41 0ea — 61 6 glucose solution 100mils 3 6ea — 5 3 500mils 12 10ea — 19 3 1000mils 23 4ea — 35 0 powder 50gm 14 0ea — 21 0 250gm 64 0ea — 96 0 solution 10% 500mils 35 0ea — 52 6									
Amplex (67 Ashe) foot fresh 48 0 12 11 6 10 Ancofen (179 BDH) †s4B tablets 50 22 9ea — 34 1½ Andre Philippe (48 AP) after shave lotion 103 33 0 9 1 4 11 bubble bath candlestick 7 33 0 9 1 4 11 Angel Face (256 CPL) Brush Alive 53 9 14 10 — Annovax (208 BW) VPO vaccine (vet.) 50mils 17 7½ea — 23 6 250mils 82 6ea — 110 0									
Antabuse (1582 Albion) existing entry Antabuse (1582 Albion) †s4A tablets 0.5gm 25 40 0 — 5 0 50 70 0 — 8 9 500 55 0ea — 82 6									
Antas (1582 Albion) existing entry Antas (1582 Albion)† tablets 50 20 0 5 6 2 11 100 36 0 10 0 5 4 250 80 0 — 10 0 1000 264 0 — 33 0									
Antepar (208 BW) elixir 125mils 62 0 — 7 0 500mils 192 0 — 24 9									
Antistin (262 CIBA) ampoules Antistin-Privine (262 CIBA) solution 20 oz. Antussin (1239 Tobal) † double strength 2oz 40 6 — 4 6 4oz 67 6 — 7 6 2oz 36 0 — 4 0 children's chewable capsules 24 36 0 — 4 0 20 30 0 — 3 4									
Apresoline (262 CIBA) tablets 25mgm 500 50mgm 500 Aqua D'Oro (102 CB) foam bath sachet 20 0 5 6 1 0 (3doz) 72 0 19 10 10 bottle 8oz. Aqua Velva (1113 S & B) after shave lotion 27 4 7 6 3 8 old size 22 9 6 3 3 1									
Arcocaf (61 APC) Armonoestrol (61 APC) all packs Arpege (730 Lanvin) perfume ½oz — — 51 6 1oz — — 77 0 handbag spray — — 62 0 refill — — 46 0 toilet water 2oz — — 39 0 veil of Arpege 3oz — — 39 3 6oz — — 66 0									
Artane (746 Lederle) †s4B tablets 5mgm 1000 113 4ea — 170 0 Asmasol (1582 Albion) †s4sA inhalant solution 60mils 96 0 — 12 0 Aspellin (1023 Radiol) aspirin spirit liniment 16oz 135 0 — 17 0 Astral (509 Gibbs) cream small 14 3 3 11 1 11 popular 22 2 6 1 3 1 family 36 3 9 11½ 5 1 hp 94 7 26 0 13 3 10 4 2 10 1 3 15 2 4 2 1 10 Ayrton (78 AS & Co) A.P.C. plus tablets 14 0 3 10 2 6 Bac (1475 Halter) deodorant Cologne 82 0 22 6½ 12 6 108 0 29 8½ 16 9									
Bactylan (1087 Roussel) granules 350gm 18 3ea — 27 4½ Badedas (1169 GS & S) existing entry Badedas (338 Cussons) bath additive tube 1-bath 13 0 3 7 2 0 5-bath 52 0 14 3½ 7 9 10-bath 99 0 27 3 14 9 bottle 25-bath 19 2ea 5 3ea 34 2 75-bath 51 0ea 14 0ea 91 3									
Bailli (1475 Halter) bath creme orange/jasmin, rosmarin, sandalwood C.3 25 0 6 10½ 4 0 C.12 96 0 26 5 14 6 bath foam orange/jasmin, verbena, mountain lavender, blue ocean B.2 17 0 4 8 2 9 B.10 85 0 23 4½ 13 9 B.20 144 0 39 7 22 6 B.80 45 0ea 12 4½ea 85 0									
Bain d'Or (597 HCL) perfume 10cc 208 0 55 10 — soap lemons 2½oz 14 5 3 10 — Splash Cologne 100cc 121 4 32 6 — Band-Aid (672 Johnsons) Sheer plasters 21 3 — 2 6 Banminth (969 Pfizer) solution (vet.) 1pt 31 6ea — 42 0 1gall 218 7ea — 291 6 tablets (vet.) 20 18 9ea — 25 0 Barret (485 Fulford) Swiss hand treatment 40 0 11 0 5 11 Bellavit (1074 Roche) ampoules 50 tablets 3mgm 500 Bell's (108 Bell) existing entry Bell's (108 Bell) per remedies blood salts 8 9 — 1 0 21 3 — 2 6									

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN brand DIGOXIN

TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC ELIXIR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON



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[illegible]

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	Paris (301 Coty)											Progestin (917 Organon)											Sanette (927 OL)									
	perfume cream sachet											ampoules 10mgm 3, 12 & 25											fragrant air									
	264-80 106 9 28 C 15 9											25mgm 3, 12 & 25											11 6 —									
D	Parke-Davis (938 PD)											Progestoral (917 Organon)											Sanilav (671 Jeyes)									
	adrenaline in oil 6											tablets 5mgm 25											medium									
	cascara evacuant 80oz											10mgm 25											15 0 —									
	glutamic acid tablets 0.5gm											25mgm 25											giant									
	glycerine suppositories adults																						24 8 —									
	rutin tablets with vit. C25																															
	tuberculin tablets P.P.D.																															
D	typhoid-paratyphoid A & B 1.5mils											Prosol (1249 Trufood)											Sanitas (1102 Sanitas)									
												16oz 81 0 — 8 6											powder (sprinkler)									
D	Pears (509 Gibbs)											3lb 230 8 — 24 0											28lb 23 6ea —									
	baby powder											tube 1/2oz 26 6 7 3 1/2 3 1/2											56lb 38 0ea —									
D	transparent soap																						1cwt —									
	13 4 3 8 1 7																						floor polish —									
D	Pectocel (413 Lilly)											Protovite (1074 Roche)											moth tablets —									
												Prurex (1530 Fisons)											soap Windors & buttermilk —									
D	Penidural (1352 Wyeth) TS											Purr (295 CM & R)											toilet paper —									
	oral suspension 250mils hospitals only											32 0 — 10											Sankyo (1343 DW)									
D	Penspek (378 Dista)											Quadrillin (418 Glaxo)											cameras									
	Penspek Sulpha (378 Dista)											Quixalud (1176 Squibb)											Super CM — 119									
I	Pepsodent (509 Gibbs)											dispersable powder (vet.)											Super 5X — 139									
	toothpaste											240gm 25 0ea — 37 6											Super 5CM — 159									
D	standard 17 2 4 8 1/2 2 3											1-2 kilo 108 4ea — 162 6											case — 9									
	large 24 7 6 9 3 4											Radiomulsin (179 BDH)											projector Dualux — 99									
D	economy 32 9 9 0 4 5											115mils 38 0 — 4 9											Sarakan (1105 Sarakan)									
												500mils 138 0 — 17 3											toothpaste 32 0 8 10									
D	Pernaemon (917 Organon)											2 litres 39 0ea — 58 6											Scandal (730 Lanvin)									
	fort ampoules 1 mil 3											Rayglo (333 Cupal)											perfume 1/2oz — 4									
D	Pernomol (718 LAB)											worm elixir 16 8 — 2 6											handbag spray 1/2oz — 6									
	chilblain paint											Redoxon (1074 Roche)											refill — 5									
D	Perry's (962 P)											ampoules											toilet water 2oz — 3									
	powders											100mgm/2mils 50											Schick (1115 S1)									
D	(1gross) (1gross)											500mgm/5mils 3											electric shavers									
												Regula (980 Photopia)											Cordless 220E 184 8ea 49 6ea 30									
D	Persantin (154 B)											flash unit AG — — 39 6											Lady Schick 107E 64 9ea 17 4eas 10									
	(distributors 501 Geigy)											Remiderm (1176 Squibb)											Super 3-speed 233W 135 4ea 36 3ea 22									
D	ampoules 10mgm											cream (vet.)											hairdryer									
	5 63 0 17 6 9 4											TSVPO 5gm 42 0 — 5 3											Carousel 312 133 10ea 30 6ea 18									
D	Personna (438 ER)											Reserpinal (238 CL)											Scholl's Dr. (1108 SMC)									
	wall-clip shaving set 84- 6 23 4 12 6											Reverie (1355 Yardley)											insoles Air-Pillo pr. 18 0 1 10									
D	shaving brush											talcum 2807 50 0 13 9 7 5											Score (172 BMCL)									
	bristle No. 40 45 4 12 6 6 0											Revlon (1052 Revlon)											hair dressing 38gm 22 1 5 9 3									
D	No. 42 63 0 17 4 8 6											Sunnyside Up											80gm 36 2 9 6 4									
												shampoo hair lightener											Scram (1116 SP)									
I	Pethidine (1074 Roche)											0142 97 6 26 10 14 9											(distributors 1545 Vestric)									
	powder 51gm											nail enamel Crystalline											D Sedulop (518 Glaxo)									
I	Petronet (1127 eton)											0204 59 3 16 3 1/2 9 0											D Sedulon (1074 Roche)									
	(distributors 93 BJ)											Ricoh (817 MPS)											D Selto (1125 Selto) existing entry									
D	dressing strip											Ricoh (565 Hanimex)											Selto (1125 Selto)									
	3 1/2 in x 8 yd 72 0 — —											projector											dental salt 16 7 4 6 1 1/2 2 3									
D	Philips (977 PE)											Auto 8P Dualmatic											Serpasil (262 CIBA)									
	hand hair dryer											Rimifon (1074 Roche)											tablets 4mgm									
D	HK4100 47 7ea 12 9ea 76 2											ampoules 50											Serpasil Exidrex K (262 CIBA) ts48									
	Photopia (980 Photopia)											Rinural (1310 WW) † DDI											tablets 500 81 0ea — 121									
D	exposure meter											linctus 125mils 56 0 15 0 8 3											Serpantonil (262 CIBA)									
	Accurette — — 39 6											Robaxisal (1071 Robins)											tablets 25									
D	Pifco (983 Pifco)											tablets 50 & 500											Sevilan (1372 CCL)									
	electric blanket											Robitussin A-C (1071 Robins) ts7DDI											Sevilan (580 DH & Co.)									
D	Nitetime single											20oz 38 4ea — 57 6											Silcot (786 Mac Donald)									
	6401 53 1ea 14 3ea 85 0											Romilar (1074 Roche)											sanitary belts									
D	Razorlite mirror											tablets 20											popular 14 8 1 7 1/2 1									
	1648 17 5ea 4 8ea 27 11											Rondo (817 MPS)											criminal 16 8 1 10 2									
D	Pin-up (412 Elida)											projector											do-luxe 16 8 1 10 2									
	home perm end-curl 38 2 10 6 5 7											V58 Super 8 — — 399 0											suedeline 21 0 2 3 1/2 2									
D	full-head 58 6 16 1 8 8											Ronicol (1074 Roche)											Silma (1343 DW) existing entry									
												ampoules 50											Silma (1343 DW)									
D	Piriton (34 A & H) ts7											Ronson (1079 Ronson)											projectors standard 8									
	tablets 4mgm 500 60 10ea — 91 3											hairdryer Rio 60 2ea 16 6ea 99 6											120 M — — 790									
I	Placentubex (1372 CCL)											Rosedale (261 Christy)											240 S — — 1990									
	Placentubex (580 DH & Co.)											Rosedale (451 F & J)											case — — 110									
D	Plantoids (430 Eucryl)											Rowachol (776 JML)											projectors Super 8									
	chrysanthemum, rose,											capsules 50 114 0 31 4 16 9											120 M — — 799									
D	sweet pea, dahlia,											drops 10mils 135 0 37 1 18 6											240 S — — 1190									
	indoor											Rowatinex (776 JML)											case — — 110									
D	Plus (1565 P. Plus)											capsules 50 114 0 31 4 16 9											Silan (786 Mac Donald)									
	flashgun											drops 10mils 135 0 37 1 18 6											sanitary towels									
D	sunblitz 1000 — — 161 9											Roxy (928 Pad)											soluble size 1 6 9 4 — 1									
	meter CdS — — 201 6											bathing caps 52 0 5 2 1/2 6 1/2											12 17 10 — 1									
I	Polly (1480 Izal)											rubber gloves 28 6 3 2 3 1/2 4 1/2											Simpkin's (1141 Simpkin)									
	roll and holder 35 9 4 5 4 6											super 35 6 3 1/2 4 1/2											chocolate centred barley sugar									
D	Polyantibiotic (1263 Upjohn) TS											Rozalex (1088 Rozalex)											butter Scotch 15 0 2 6 2									
	aerosol (vet.)											No. 1 unperfumed											lime 15 0 2 6 2									
D	110gm 30 0ea — 45 0											tin 23 3 6 4 1/2 3 3											orange 15 0 2 6 2									
												lanolin skin cream 23 3 6 4 1/2 3 3											peppermint 15 0 2 6 2									
D	Polybactrin (218 Calmick) TS											Rub-A-Dub (1160 Solport) existing entry											glucose winter									
	cream 15gm 7 6ea — —											Rub-A-Dub (1160 Solport)											candy 10 0 1 8 1									
I	H.C. cream 15gm 11 6ea — —											loofah and turco											1/2 lb tins									
	Polysil (1263 Upjohn)											gloves 36 0 — 4 6											barley sugar drops 25 0 4 1 1/2 3									
D	(vet.) 12 x 1oz 34 0ea — 51 0											loofah gloves 45 0 12 4 6 9											bitter lemon acid									
	Ponstan (938 PD)											loofah and turco											drops 25 0 4 1 1/2 3									
D	Kapsels 125mgm 25 & 250											straps 50 0 13 6 7 6											digestive mint									
												loofah straps 78 6 21 6 11 6											drops 25 0 4 1 1/2 3									
I	Portia (1160 Solport)											Rubrafr Improved (1176 Squibb)											fruit drops 25 0 4 1 1/2 3									
	eye shade N.H.S.											(vet.) vial 50 dose 4 0ea — 67 6											tangerine, lemon & grapefruit drops 25 0 4 1 1/2 3									
D	pocket shade 16 0 — 2 0											Ruelene (1263 Upjohn)											glucose pastilles									
	reading shade 22 0 — 2 9											concentrate (vet.)											blackcurrant fruit									
I	sponge bag proofed 18 6 5 0 2 9											1pt 21 8ea — 32 6											pastille roll 4 0 8									
												1gall 153 4ea — 230 0											packet 7 10 1 3 1/2 1 0									
D	Potaba (521 Glenwood)											Rumeur (730 Lanvin)											packet 7 10 1 3 1/2 1 0									
	capsules											perfume 1/2oz — — 46 0											blackcurrant &									
D	240 48 9ea — 65 0											1/2oz — — 63 0											glycerine									
	1000 184 2ea — 245 6											handbag spray — — 55 0											lemon									
I	Envules 40 54 0ea — 72 0											refill — — 39 6											& honey 16 4 2 8 1/2 2 3									
	tablets 120 21 4ea — 28 6											toilet water 2oz — — 32 0											medicated confection									
D	1000 148 2ea — 197 6											Rynabond (1530 Fisons) ts7											menthol &									
												tablets											eucalyptus 10 8 2 11 1 8									
D	Pregnyl (917 Organon)											250 65 0ea 17 10 1/2 115 4											medicated pastilles									
	ampoules 100 iu 3											syrup 4oz 69 0 19 0 10 3											antiseptic black-									
D	Prenomiser (1530 Fisons)											Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)											currant 16 4 4 6 2 6									
	20mils 12 3ea — 18 4											selected multivitamins											Bronco-pines 16 4 4 6 2 6									
D	Pretexte (730 Lanvin)											plus iron 30 60 0 — 7											cherry linctus 16 4 4 6 2 6									
	perfume 1/2oz — — 46 0																															
I	3/4oz — — 63 0																															
	handbag spray — — 55 0																															
D	refill — — 39 6																															
	toilet water 2oz — — 32 0																															
D	Pretty Poodle (927 OL)																															
	dog shampoo 4oz 24 0 6 7 3 6																															
D	Priscol (262 CIBA)																															
	ointment 10%																															
D	Procelium (1530 Fisons)																															
	ointment																															

[illegible]

Zal (1480 Izal)	disinfectant	1gall	12	6ea	—	17	0	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	50	8	—	71	0	gross	AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPP
D		10gall	—	—	—	—	—	long oval	gross	—	—	gross	—	—	
I	Zephrol (971 PSMB)	ts7	20	0	5	6	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2in	44	8	—	62	6	gross	22 RA=Ray Aitken & Co., 18 Regent Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 0781.
D		cough syrup 70mils	18	4ea	—	—	27 6	gross	57	4	—	80	3	gross	42 Amalie=Amalie Products, Pinchbeck, Lincs. Spalding 4169.
I		1 litre	—	—	—	—	—	gross	—	—	—	—	—	gross	108 Bell=Bell & Sons, Ltd., Link Road, Huyton pool, Huyton 6206.
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz & 40oz	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	—	—	—	—	—	gross	130 Bird=Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., Maxwell Banbury, Oxon. Banbury 4433.
	Zincoplast (754 Leslie)	existing entry	—	—	—	—	—	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	265 Clairol=Clairol, Ltd., Stamford House, Road, Langley, Bucks. Slough 43261.
	Zincoplast (754 Leslie)	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	35	0	—	49	0	gross	336 Curacho=Curacho Co., 85 Putney Bridge London, S.W.15. Vandyke 9566.
	waterproof strapping	—	14	0	—	—	1 8	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	44	8	—	62	—	gross	391 DH of A=Drug Houses of Australia Export 18 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 1356.
	1in x 3yd	—	22	6	—	—	2 8	heart shape	—	—	—	—	—	gross	401 Dymal=Dymal Products, Ltd., 7 Know Allum Lane, Elstree, Herts. 01-953-7519.
	2in x 3yd	—	32	6	—	—	3 9	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	27	10	—	39	—	gross	412 Elida=Elida, Ltd., P.O. Box I.D.Y., 43 F Square, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.
	3in x 3yd	—	13	0	—	—	1 7	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	35	0	—	49	0	gross	461 FL=Fibreyle Ltd., Skylon House, Gosford Beccles, Suffolk. Beccles 2442.
	1in x 3yd	—	19	0	—	—	2 2	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	509 Gibbs=Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., P.O. Box Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. 1200.
	2in x 3yd	—	31	0	—	—	3 8	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	537 Grasshopper=Grasshopper, Ltd., Colewood Industrial Estate, Swalecliffe, Whitstable, Kent field 2761.
	3in x 3yd	—	43	0	—	—	5 0	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	576 PH=Philip Harris Medical, Ltd., Hazelwe Starchley, Birmingham, 30. 021-458-2020.
	zinc oxide plaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	large round	—	—	—	—	—	gross	582 Haywood=J. H. Haywood, Ltd., Abbeyfield Lenton Lane, Nottingham. Nottingham 82581.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1yd	—	5	6	—	—	8	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	39	9	—	53	8	gross	786 Macdonald=Macdonald & Son, 1 Great Cum Place, London, W.1. Ambassador 0133.
	1in x 1yd	—	7	9	—	—	11	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	49	7	—	69	5	gross	817 MPS=Mayfair Photographic Suppliers, Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle. Staffs. Newcastle
	$\frac{1}{2}$ in x 3yd	—	13	0	—	—	1 7	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	839 Mesco=Mesco Laboratories, Ltd., 10 H Lane, London, E.C.2. Shoreditch 2185.
	1in x 3yd	—	19	0	—	—	2 2	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	27	10	—	39	0	gross	842 Milesden=Milesden, Ltd., 11 Queens Road sham, Surrey. Walton-on-Thames 26296.
	Zopla (754 Leslie)	—	19	0	—	—	2 2	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	1021 Quants=Quants, Torbay Pharmacy, Torwood Torquay, Devon. Torquay 22458.
	felts	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	1105 Sarakan=Sarakan Products, Ltd., 88 Harley Regents Park, London, N.W.1.
	compressions	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	27	10	—	39	0	gross	1117 Scrivens=Scrivens, Ltd., Daimler House, P Street, Birmingham, 1. Midland 7975.
	soft very thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in	—	10	0ea	—	—	14 0	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	1176 Squibb=E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., M Wirral, Ches. 051-677-2201.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	18	6ea	—	—	25 11	large round	—	—	—	—	—	gross	1203 Surex=Surex, Ltd., 8 Edward Street, Blar Lancs. Blackpool 20434.
	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	14	3	—	—	20 0	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	49	7	—	69	5	gross	1378 CD=C. D. Indicators, 31 Queen Anne's London, S.W.1. Whitehall 9711.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	27	0	—	—	37 10	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	1412 Jackel=Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth 2696.
	med $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	19	0ea	—	—	26 7	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	1456 Hemosol=Hemosol Laboratories, Ltd. Fitzroy Square, London, W.1. 387.7882.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	36	6ea	—	—	51 1	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	1491 Cuticura=Cuticura Laboratories, Ltd., Cliv Road, Cordwallis Trading Estate, Maidenhead, Maidenhead 30952.
	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	23	10ea	—	—	33 5	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	1475 Halter=Halter Promotions, Ltd., 89 \ Road, London, S.W.1. Victoria 5550.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	46	3ea	—	—	64 9	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	1528 Capucci=Parfums Capucci (G.B.), Ltd. Clarence Road, London, E.S. Amherst 8808.
	semi-compressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	1531 Delandale=Delandale Laboratories, Ltd. Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6.
	very thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in	—	11	6ea	—	—	16 1	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	1546 Sheranel=Sheranel, Ltd., 515 Bradford Batley, Yorks.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	21	6ea	—	—	30 1	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	1564 JR&S=James Robertson & Sons, Ltd. Bromley Road, London, S.E.6. Hither Green 1131
	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	16	9ea	—	—	23 5	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	1570 BN=Baby Needs, division of Jackel & Co. Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. 2596.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	32	0ea	—	—	44 10	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	med $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	21	10ea	—	—	30 7	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	42	3ea	—	—	59 0	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	27	6ea	—	—	38 6	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	53	6ea	—	—	74 11	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	compressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	very thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in	—	21	10ea	—	—	18 0	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	24	3ea	—	—	34 0	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	17	9ea	—	—	24 10	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	34	0ea	—	—	47 7	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	med $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	24	0ea	—	—	33 7	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	46	9ea	—	—	65 6	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in or $\frac{1}{8}$ in	—	29	7ea	—	—	41 5	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	—	57	9ea	—	—	80 10	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	felt, small pieces soft or semi-compressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	thin small 4in x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	—	13	9	—	—	1 7	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	med 4in x 4in	—	13	9	—	—	1 7	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	thick 3in x 3in	—	13	9	—	—	1 7	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	thin large 6in x 6in	—	27	6	—	—	3 2	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	med 6in x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	—	27	6	—	—	3 2	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	thick 4in x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	—	27	6	—	—	3 2	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	med unspread 4in x 3in	—	12	0	—	—	1 5	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	felt pads, soft, semi-compressed or compressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	O.S. oval	—	—	—	—	—	—	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	—	40	10	—	—	57 2	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in	29	0	—	407	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thick $\frac{1}{16}$ in	36	0	—	50	5	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	extra large oval	—	—	—	—	—	gross	
	gross	—	—	—	—	—	—	thin $\frac{1}{16}$ in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in</							

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

har (61 APC) †s4B				
travenous 45iu	84	0	—	—
isol (11 Aerosmoke)				
distributors (518 Tillner)				
pericum (1261 Ucal)				
4oz	44	0	12	1 6 2
8oz	75	0	20	7 10 9
80oz	42	0ea	11	6 1/2 —
dition (265 Clairol)				
air conditioner				
tube	37	0	10	2 5 6
and Gate (307 C & G)				
umanised milk food 20 oz.				
linax (1074 Roche)				
tablets 10mgm	100	16	8ea	25 0
	500	68	0ea	102 0
	100	24	0ea	36 0
20mgm	500	98	8ea	148 0
ngets (97 Bayer)				
ozenges	20	26	0	— 3 3
roids (1061 Riker)				
tablets	100	76	0	— 9 6
	1000	49	0ea	— 73 6
emin (1061 Riker)				
tablets	100	80	0	— 10 0
rol (573 JH) †				
compound	58	0	15	11 1/2 8 6
	115	0	31	7 1/2 16 9
adotrathon (930 P & B) †s4B				
H. ampoules				
12,000iu	1	30	0ea	— 45 0
	3	—	—	—
B. (589 HEB)				
ix. carb. 1%, 2%				
or 3%	2 1/2oz	36	0	— —
	10oz	120	0	— —
	22oz	15	6ea	— —
	5lb	50	0ea	— —
	7lb	65	0ea	— —
kopal (97 Bayer)				
tablets 200mgm	40	89	0	— 11 2
	250	39	10ea	— 59 10
	1000	144	4ea	— 216 7
	500mgm	100	39	3ea — 58 11
	500	194	7ea	— 291 11
(1000 PPL)				
nylon whitener				
standard	36	5	—	1 10
(2 doz.)				
double	63	2	—	3 2
(2 doz.)				
y Jayne (735 Laughton)				
obico rollers				
small (3)	63	0	17	4 9 11

	medium (3)	63	0	17	4	9	11
	large (2)	63	0	17	4	9	11
D	Litesome (1581 Litesome) existing entry						
I	Litesome (1581 Litesome)						
	athletic slip	51	8	5	3	6	11
	cricket guard	34	0	8	9	5	0
	cushioned	71	5	18	8	10	6
	supporters						
	BIF	51	6	5	3	6	9
	BIF. 10	56	1	5	10	7	6
	cricket	64	9	6	9	8	8
	standard	57	3	6	0	7	8
	nylon	79	8	8	4	10	8
	Mayfair	125	2	13	1	16	9
	Royale	190	6	19	11	25	6
	spare pouch	41	2	4	4	5	6
	swim	42	4	4	5	5	8
	supports						
	anklet lastex						
	lightweight	44	0	—	—	5	6
	heavy type	32	0	—	—	4	0

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

	elbow lastex	28	0	—	3	6
	knee cap lastex					
	lightweight	48	0	—	6	0
	heavy type	32	0	—	4	0
	lastex felt padded	64	8	16	11	9 6
	flat padded	57	10	15	1	8 6
A	Nevasic (1261 Ucal)					
	travel sickness					
	tablets	11	6	3	2	1 9
R	Oxatets (311 C) TS					
	capsules	100	30	0ea	—	—
		1000	288	0ea	—	—
	tablets	100	30	0ea	—	—
		1000	288	0ea	—	—
D	Oxo (926 Oxo) existing entry					
I	Oxo (926 Oxo)					
	liquid	2oz	21	6	—	2 2
		4oz	39	8	—	4 0
		8oz	69	3	—	7 0
		16oz	126	5	—	12 9
I	Photopia (980 Photopia)					
	binoculars	7x35	—	—	229	9
		7x50	—	—	273	10

	8x30	—	—	218	9
	8x40	—	—	240	9
	10x50	—	—	277	10
	12x50	—	—	288	4
	16x50	—	—	299	7
	20x50	—	—	310	7
	7x35w/a	—	—	343	7
	8x40w/a	—	—	378	4
•	Physeptone (208 BW) †s1DD				
	injection 10mgm/ml				
		5	2	6ea	— 3 9
D		10	—	—	—
•	Sovol (235 Carteret)				
	tablets	24	35	8	9 10 4 11
D	Tabloid (208 BW)				
	three bromides 12				
D	Ucal (1261 Ucal)				
I	blood purifier 16oz	32	0	8	9 1/2 4 9
C	bronchial catarrh				
	syrup†	4oz	19	0	5 3 2 11 1/2
		8oz	28	0	7 8 1/2 4 6 1/2
I	chillie paste	2oz	19	0	5 3 3 0
	nursery powder				
		100gm	15	0	4 1 1/2 2 3 1/2
	peppermint oil				
	solution	1oz	14	6	— 2 1
D	baby cream	4oz	—	—	—
D	borated zinc and				
	starch nursery powder				
•	Urografen (973 Pharmethicals)				
	infusion bottle 3%				
		250mils	51	6ea	— —
D	Vax (191 BVF)				
D	vacuum jug Standard G69				
D	Grecian J70				
D	refill R231				
D	Seal-a-Vac stoppers VAI31/125				
R	Vortel (413 Lilly) †s7				
	syrup	4oz	4	2ea	1 2ea 7 5
		16oz	12	9ea	3 6ea 22 8
D	Wellcome (208 BVV)				
	semen diluent (vet.)				

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